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TELEGRAMS.

Napoleon Enthusiastically Received by the Troops at Chalons.

Improved Health of Premier Von Bismarck.

The Mikado's Forces Threatening Jeddo.

FRANCE.

Enthusiastic Reception of Napoleon at Chalons.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, Saturday, June 27.

The Emperor NAPOLEON having received a congratulatory address of the soldiers at the Camp de Chalongs, sent on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Magenta, has arrived here in accordance with his then expressed hope to be soon among his soldiers. He was greeted with great enthusiasm. Yesterday he reviewed the troops, and was apparently well pleased with their various evolutions and manœuvres. He will depart to-day for the palace at Fontainbleau.

GERMANY.

Improved Health of Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 27.

The health of Count VON BISMARCK, who is at present living in retirement on his estate in Pomerania, has much improved within the past few days.

TURKEY.

Prince Napoleon at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, June 27.

Prince NAPOLEON arrived in this city to-day from Bucharest.

MALTA.

Arrival of Maj.-Gen. Napier.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, June 27.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamship *Urgent*, with Maj.-Gen. NAPIER and staff on board, arrived at Malta to-day, on the way to England.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russians Still Holding Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 27.

The Government is in receipt of later dispatches from the scene of the war in Central Asia. No fighting of consequence had occurred since the last advices. The Russian troops still occupied the City of Bokhara.

JAPAN.

The Mikado's Troops Threatening Jeddo—Probable Abdication of the Tycoon.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27—Evening.

Late and important telegrams have been received from Japan, by way of Shanghai.

The last dispatch, under date of May 2, announces that the Mikado had arrived, with his army, near Jeddo, and was threatening the city. The Tycoon had sent a flag of truce to his powerful enemy, offering to retire from Jeddo and disband his army, if the city was spared. It was thought that the Mikado would accept these terms.

The Mississippi Election—Further Returns.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, June 27.

Returns from three boxes in this city give 269 Radical majority.

The Democratic majority as far as heard from is 15,000. Several counties which were claimed by the Radicals return large Democratic majorities.

The home of JAMESON, the Radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, polled a unanimous Democratic vote, not one Radical vote having been cast.

Gen. MCDOWELL telegraphs to Gen. FREEMAN, President of the Democratic Executive Committee, that he has sent no communication to Gen. GRANT or any other party, indicating what course the election will take, for or against the Constitution.

The election will continue here on Monday and Tuesday next.

Accident to Jeff. Davis in Montreal—Military Movements.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 27.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, while coming down stairs with one of his children in his arms, in the hotel at Lenoxville, fell and somewhat injured his back. He was unable to attend the convocation of Bishop's College.

The Philadelphia Cricket Club are to play a select eleven from the military in Lower Canada, on the 24th, 25th and 26th proximo, on the garrison ground at Montreal.

R. C. JAMISON's resin and varnish factory was destroyed by fire last night.

Two companies of the Seventy-eighth Regiment left for Quebec to-day.

Probable Murder by Negroes in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 27.

JOHN O'CONNOR, a journeyman tailor, was waylaid in Beale-street last night, by two negroes, and knocked on the head with a bar of iron, and was then thrown into the bayou, where he was found by the Police insensible. There are no hopes of his recovery.

There was a shooting affray on Main-street this morning between J. R. KELLEY and BEN. GARRETT, detective. The former was shot twice, and was seriously injured. The affair grew out of an old feud. GARRETT was acquitted, it being shown that he acted in self-defence.

The Tobacco Tax—Mail Robberies in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, June 27.

The tobacco manufacturers here have sent a committee to Washington to urge a reduction of taxes.

The recent heavy losses in the mails distributed at Culpepper Court-house has led to the arrest of GEORGE W. COOK, the Deputy Postmaster there. He confessed the crime to-day.

The first lot of new Virginia wheat sold to-day at $3 per bushel.

Base-Ball Match at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, June 27.

The match game at base ball to-day between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Niagaras, of Buffalo, resulted in favor of the Athletics. ATWATER, the pitcher of the Niagaras, and HOLLEY, catcher, were both suffering from sprained right hands, and played to great disadvantage. At the close of the sixth inning the game stood 10 to 9 in favor of the Athletics, but from this out the Athletics drew steadily ahead, owing principally to the fact that ATWATER and HOLLEY sent failing from the punishment of the balls. At the conclusion the game stood 34 to 14 in favor of the Athletics.

Yacht Race in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 27.

Two races, one of first and second class schooners considered as first class and sloops as second, and one of third class in first and second class, took place to-day. Six schooners were entered and eight sloops. The length of course was eighteen nautical miles. Of the schooners, *Nettie* took the lead and kept it round to the homestretch, when the *Juniata*, Capt. TOM MANNING, took the lead and won in 3 hours 7 minutes and 20 seconds; time of the *Nettie*, 2 hours, 37 minutes and 20 seconds. Of the sloops, *Clytie*, sailed by J. H. HENNESHOOF, a blind man, won in 3 hours and 17 minutes; *Violet*, Capt. DENTON, second; time, 3 hours, 29 minutes and 17 seconds. In the third class only two entered—*Fannie* and *Bristol*. *Fannie* was the winner; time, 1 hour and 20 minutes; *Bristol*, 2 hours and 8 minutes.

Attempted Robbery of Adams Express Company in Connecticut.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 27.

Adams Express Company brought from New-York, last night, to the Sub-Treasury in this city, thirty kegs of gold coin, weighing about 400 pounds each, making over six tons. While in transit, an attempt was made in Hartford County, Connecticut, to throw the train off, by placing a sleeper across the track, but beyond a slight concussion no trouble was experienced.

Nail Works Burned at Pottstown, Penn.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Saturday, June 27.

The extensive nail works and nail plate mill belonging to the Pottstown Iron Company at this place, was entirely destroyed by fire about noon to-day. The fire originated in one of the heating furnaces. The loss is estimated from outside sources to be from $100,000 to $150,000, nearly all of which, it is understood, is covered by insurance. The furnace, rolling-mill and other buildings belonging to the Company were uninjured.

The Saengerfest at Milwaukee—The First Concert.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 27.

The first concert of the Saengerfest, in Milwaukee, took place last evening. It was composed of seventy instruments and a chorus of 400 gentlemen and ladies. Thirty-two societies took part in the performance. The hall was beautifully decorated. The Chamber of Commerce and the stores closed at 12 o'clock to-day to take part in the festivities of the day.

Decision in a Sewing-Machine Patent Case.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 27.

Judge SHERMAN, of the United States Court, of the Northern District of Ohio, has decided that the domestic wheelfeed sewing machine, manufactured at Norwalk, Ohio, is an infringement of the Wilson patent. This decision covers a large class of sewing machines.

Several Persons Injured by a Railroad Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, June 27.

The Express train on the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, leaving Madison this morning, was thrown from the track, by running over a cow near Columbus, Ind. Several persons were severely injured, among them Hon. H. W. HARRINGTON, Ex-Member of Congress from the Third District.

New Hearing Granted in the Case of the Louisville Police Commissioners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 27.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the counsel for the city made a petition for a rehearing in the Police Commissioners' case, and forty-five days were allowed by the Court to file grounds; in the meantime two Police forces are on duty.

Attempted Shooting by Gov. Brownlow's Son.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, June 27.

A personal difficulty between JOHN B. BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville *Whig*, and Mr. KIRBY, of the *Press*, took place on Thursday afternoon. BROWNLOW tried to shoot KIRBY, but his pistol snapped without hurting any one.

Base-Ball Match in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 27.

The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Unions, of this city, played a match game of base ball this afternoon, which resulted in favor of the former by a score of 68 to 9.

Rumored Sinking of a Steamboat and Loss of Passengers.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 27.

Rumors are afloat that the steamer *Kalamazoo*, plying between St. Joseph and Kalamazoo, Mich., sunk on the 19th. Six persons, all on board, were lost.

The State Delegation to the Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 27.

The delegation from this State to the National Democratic State Convention is called to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New-York, on Wednesday next, at noon.

Fenian Arms Removed from St. Albans.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, June 27.

Two car loads of Fenian arms and equipments in storehouse at St. Albans, were quietly removed by the Fenians with teams into the back country, on Wednesday and Thursday nights last.

Court of Appeals—Case Decided.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, June 27.

No. 17—People *vs.* HUGH O'BRIAN, CORNELIUS FLYNN, et al., which was passed last evening, has since been decided. The Court affirms the judgment as to Mr. HUGH O'BRIAN, and reverses as to all the others.

Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, June 27.

Last night a hand-car containing four men ran off an open draw-bridge on the Vermont Central Railroad at Alburg Springs. Three men jumped off the car. One, named ISAAC P. DREW, went over, and was drowned.

Suspension of a National Bank at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, June 27.

The Merchants' National Bank of Memphis suspended this morning. It is said that the assets exceed the liabilities.

Three Men Killed by Lightning in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 27.

Two white men, named WYATT and HACKLER, and a colored man, were killed by lightning last night, at London, Ky.

Arrival of the Steamship Santiago de Cuba from Aspinwall.

The steamship *Santiago de Cuba* (which left Aspinwall June 19) arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices from Central and South America are quite unimportant.

The laboring reform party of workingmen in the Third Congressional District of Baltimore have had a meeting, and recommended WILLIAM L. MCCONLEY as their candidate for Congress. This may seriously interfere with the prospects of Gov. SWANN.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 27.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day amounted to.....$562,000

The United States notes received during the same period	84,000
Fractional currency forwarded during the past week;	
To Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$200,000
To Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	200,000
To Assistant Treasurer at Boston	100,000
To National Banks	159,118
United States notes sent to National Banks	98,372

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks at this date the following amounts:

For circulating notes	$341,621,900
For public deposits	38,477,956
National Bank currency issued during the week amounted to	99,170
Total to date	$308 582,051
From this is deducted the following amounts:	
Mutilated bills returned	$8,850,942
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by United States Treasurer	522,204
Leaving in actual circulation at this date	299,973,905
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	409,100

GOV. BULLOCK, OF GEORGIA.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, left Washington to-night for the new capital of that State, at Atlanta. The Legislature will assemble on the 4th of July, and it is believed that the conditions imposed by Congress will be complied with. Senators will be elected, and the Representatives admitted on or before the 7th.

MINISTER TO PARAGUAY.

The Senate, this afternoon, confirmed the nomination of Gen. MARTIN T. MCMAHON, of New-York, to be Minister to Paraguay, and rejected Gen. MULFORD as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Richmond, (Va.) District. No action has been taken on the nomination of Mr. EVARTS as Attorney-General.

THE FIGHT OF MAYORS.

The facts relative to a disturbance yesterday afternoon at the Police Headquarters, the accounts of which have been exaggerated, are simply these: Ex-Mayor WALLACH was in attendance before the Commissioners, as a witness in the case of Major RICHARDS, and as he was about to retire from the room, he approached Mayor BOWEN and desired to know if he had said that the statements made by him were untrue. Mayor BOWEN replied that there was not a word of truth in them, whereupon Mr. WALLACH struck Mr. BOWEN in the face. Mr. WALLACH was arrested and required to give bail for Court.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House a report from the Paymaster-General, showing that in addition to the $136,800 bounty claims, paid since the 1st of January last, the Paymaster-General has examined and disallowed 10,600 claims. Prior to the 1st of January 143,500 claims were paid, and 12,354 were examined and disallowed. The total amount of claims received, 429,605; settled, 303,270; on hand to be settled, 126,335. The total amount disbursed in the payment of bounties under the act of July, 1866, is $30,611,858.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

The prize money resulting from the capture of the steamer *Peterhoff*, captured by the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, is now ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's office. It embraces only about $9,000, of which each seaman receives $21.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition signed, he said, by nearly every merchant in Boston engaged in the export trade, representing that the tax on the exportation of distilled spirits is very injurious, amounting to a prohibition, and asking for its removal. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. SHERMAN corrected a statement made by him in debate on the Legislative Appropriation bill, that the Clerk of the House had been given authority to select any two newspapers, and had selected the *Morning Chronicle* and *Evening Star* to publish advertisements here. He explained that the law authorized that gentleman to give them to the two papers having the largest circulation, under which law they had been selected.

JURORS' FEES.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of petitions of petit jurors of the United States Courts at Boston for increase of *per diem*.

Mr. SUMNER asked whether the Committee had considered the recent petition setting forth that the present compensation will not pay hotel bills, which many are obliged to incur.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied in the affirmative, saying that a similar complaint had been made by the District-Attorney and Marshals, but the Committee had not thought it best to advise any increased pay at the present time.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to amend the act to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax.

FRONTIER TRADE.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to regulate trade between the United States and British North American Provinces, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WRECKING AND SALVAGE COMPANIES.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely on the bill "To enable Admiralty Courts to decree salvage to incorporations formed for wrecking and salvage purposes;" also, on a bill "To organize a commission for the examination and decision of claims in the War Department."

NAVY AFFAIRS.

Mr. DRAKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, which provides that the ninth section of the act to amend certain acts relating to the navy, passed March 21, 1867, shall be so construed as to entitle every officer who shall have been promoted in pursuance of said section to receive, from the date of promotion, the same pay when not on active duty that he was entitled to receive at that time under the laws regulating the pay of officers on the retired and reserved lists of the navy.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to compensate JOSEPH SEGAR for property destroyed or taken for the use of the Government at Fortress Monroe.

THE UTAH COURTS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill relating to the United States District Courts of Utah Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill was received from the House at 12:40 o'clock and referred to the Finance Committee, which, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, was granted leave to sit during the daily session.

NEBRASKA LAND DISTRICTS.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to establish a new land district in Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. YATES called up the bill to admit Colorado into the Union. The question was on the amendment by the Committee on Territories, as follows:

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Acting Governor of the Territory of Colorado, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, by proclamation to call a general election to choose members of the State Legislature and State officers, to fill the places of all whose terms of office shall have expired under said constitution. Said election shall be held and the legal votes registered under the laws now in force in said Territory. The time for holding said election shall be fixed, not more than sixty days after the passage of this act, and the time for the meeting of the Legislature at the Capital of the Territory, and the installation of State officers shall be fixed not more than thirty days after said election by said proclamation.

All the officers so elected shall continue in office until the commencement of the next constitutional terms of their office, respectively, provided that before being admitted to a representation in Congress the Legislature so elected and convened shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the 14th article, and also the fundamental condition herein imposed, and in case said Legislature shall refuse to ratify said amendment and said conditions, this act shall be null and void.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by inserting after the word "conditions," in the last sentence, the words "or shall decide against being admitted into the Union," which was agreed to.

Mr. FERRY offered the following, to come in at the end:

And the said Legislature shall proceed according to law with the election of Senators to Congress, if said Legislature shall decide in favor of the admission of said State.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING contended that a constitution framed by a proper tribunal was rejected in the Territory by a popular vote, and that the present one was both framed and voted for by people who had no authority. He offered an amendment requiring the question of the ratification to be submitted to the people at the election authorized by the bill.

Messrs. YATES, HOWARD, TIPTON and others, opposed the condition, making the points, that nobody in the Territory objects to the Constitution, that the objection is, therefore, a technical one, that the Constitution was fairly submitted and ratified by a majority of the people, and that, at all events, the question will be involved in the election.

Mr. MORTON asked why there was any hesitation about submitting the question to the people, if there was no doubt about the majority favoring it. Three years had elapsed since the vote on the Constitution, a long time in the life of a Territory.

Mr. YATES recited the circumstances attending the passage of the enabling act, the rejection of the Constitution on the first vote, and its final adoption. The question raised now was not in issue. The objection in regard to insufficient population should have been made, if at all, at the time of the passage of the enabling act. He argued, however, that enough evidence had been given to show that Colorado has, at least, 50,000 of population.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN favored Mr. CONKLING's amendment, saying that the bill, with HAWES' amendment, would, otherwise, be a mere enabling act that would throw the question of admission into the hands of interested men, namely, the Legislature.

Mr. NYE contended that Colorado should not be subjected to a technical rule that had not been applied to Nevada. He said the objection was trifling, and was dictated by unwillingness on the part of senators to see two more Western Senators on the floor.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that it was rather the plea for the admission that was technical. The merits of the case lay with the objection that at the election under the enabling act the Constitution was defeated, and that there was no warrant for the election since held, nor any evidence that Colorado has more than 40,000 people, or enough to entitle her to one Representative.

Mr. YATES said the Committee would make no further objection to the amendment offered by Mr. CONKLING, save that they did not think it necessary.

Mr. HOWE said that only two things were required for the admission of States—first, the willingness of the people; second, the agreement of Congress. He alluded to the fact that Mr. HENDRICKS had advocated the admission of Representatives from the rebel States who were rotten to the core, while he opposed the admission of Colorado with 40,000 loyal people.

Mr. DAVIS spoke earnestly against the bill, arguing that the population of mining territories, being nomadic in character, with few families, the vote at the election does not indicate a population of 40,000. He would, when in order, offer a substitute for the bill, authorizing the passage of an enabling act for admission of Colorado and Montana. The last-named Territory, he contended, has as much population as Colorado.

Mr. HARLAN insisted that no rule has prevailed in Congress requiring a certain population in a Territory as a condition of admission. He thought the objections to admission trivial, as the people could, at any time, change the Constitution, if it did not suit them.

Mr. CRAGIN quoted from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Surveyor General of Colorado, in regard to the resources of that State—agricultural and mining. In regard to population, he pointed out that in 1864, when the last vote was taken, the receipts of the Post Office Department there were but $16,000, while in 1867 over $32,000 was received, and that at the former date the amount of Internal Revenue collected was $41,781 05, while the amount at the latter date was $151,686, nearly four times the amount in 1864. From these facts, he concluded that he was correct in his view, formerly taken, that Colorado has a population of between 75,000 and 100,000—larger than that of Nevada to-day; as large as that of Nebraska, when she was admitted, and five times as large as that of Montana, which Territory, the Senator from Kentucky placed beside Colorado in his amendments.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, at 3:50 o'clock, without action on the bill or the amendments, the Senate went into Executive Session, and, after a rather protracted session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MYERS presented memorials of the book binders, and of the citizens engaged in the manufacture of carpets, leather, chemicals, cotton goods, brass and iron, in the City of Philadelphia, asking early action on the Tariff bill, in order that their interests may be protected, which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of War, as follows: With the report of the Paymaster-General as to the payment of additional bounties since the 1st of July last; concurring in the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General and of the General of the Army, relative to majors and captains in the Quartermaster's Department, for the repeal of the act of July 28, 1866, reducing their number; with a petition from the Board of Marine Underwriters of Philadelphia, and a report of the Chief of Engineers for an appropriation of $6,000 to remove obstructions in the Delaware River.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a letter from the Light-house Board, in relation to a light-house at Black Rock, Conn., recommending its erection.

Mr. JULIAN, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution providing that in any treaty that may be hereafter concluded between the United States and any Indian tribe, by which the title of such tribe to its land shall be divested, the lands shall be conveyed direct to the United States, and shall thenceforward be subject to the authority of Congress, in the same manner as all other public lands. The joint resolution was passed.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committee on Claims for reports of a private nature.

Bills reported from the Committee on Claims were passed for the relief of the following persons:

Capt. DANIEL ELLIS, Scout of Tennessee, Senate bill; PARKER TUNNICE, Collector of Custom at Wilmington, N. C., Senate bill; ALBERT GRANT, of Norfolk, Va., Senate bill; Capt. CHARLES N. GOULDING, late chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, Senate bill; GEORGE D. BLAKEY, late Collector of the Second District of Kentucky, House bill; Major F. F. STEVENS, Assistant Paymaster of the Wisconsin Volunteers, House bill; Mrs. MARY HARRIS, of Oregon, allowing her $786 for supplies furnished in the Oregon Indian war of 1856, House bill; B. B. FRENCH, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, appropriating $85 for salary, House bill.

The Senate bill for the relief of GOLDSMITH BROTHERS, of San Francisco and Oregon, was reported adversely, and laid on the table.

The Senate bill for the relief of JAMES HOOPER, L. MERCHANT & CO. and PETER ROSECRANS, and of Government contractors, for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, and the House bill giving $100 to WALTER D. PLOWDEN (colored) for services as a spy, were reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, on the private calendar.

EXCUSED.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. ROBINSON asked to be and was excused from further service on the Committee on Foreign Relations and on the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the Commissioner of Revenue to settle the accounts of ANDREW S. CORE. Passed.

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS.

Mr. KELLEY asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of public money on deposit in the National Banks at the end of each month, from Oct. 31, 1867, specifying the total amount so deposited at the end of each month, and the amount in each bank at the same date.

Mr. POMEROY objected.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to amend the act of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

Mr. BANKS gave notice that he would ask the House, next Tuesday, to consider the bill appropriating money for the purchase of Alaska, and Mr. SPALDING gave notice that he would ask action immediately after the River and Harbor bill was disposed of, on the two appropriation bills for benevolent purposes in the District of Columbia.

BRIDGE AUTHORIZED.

Mr. EGGLESTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill allowing the authorities of Daramie County, Ohio, to build a bridge across the Black River, near the village of Black River; which was passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice that he would early next week report the Deficiency bill, and ask to have it made the special order for Wednesday next.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. POLAND gave notice that he would on next Monday ask action on the Missouri contested election case of SWISSLER against ANDERSON.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the question being on the motion of Mr. DELANO to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce with instruction to report back a bill making the following appropriations:

For the improvement of the harbors of the northern lakes and St. Clair flats, $500,000; for the improvement of harbors on the sea coast, $150,000; for the improvement of rivers, $1,300,000; for the completion of reports, maps and diagrams on bridges over the Mississippi River, for the purchase and repair of instruments, $1,000; for the survey for deepening of the ship canal around the Sault St. Marie, $1,000. Total, $1,955,000.

The work to be done under contracts with the Secretary of War.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, favored the substitute and opposed the original bill; not he said, that there were not many objects in the bill which he thought meritorious, but that as a whole he was opposed to it. There were items in it in which his constituents had the greatest interests, and which were of the greatest merits, but rather than see those meritorious propositions carry through all the riff-raff in the bill he would vote against the whole bill and take the responsibility. Before the constituents his first objection to the bill was that there was no money in the Treasury to pay such large appropriations. The amount appropriated by the bill was $150,000. With the reduction of the taxes, the robberies of the revenue by whisky, tobacco and custom-house frauds, the revenue would inevitably fall short of the amounts appropriated by Congress, and the credit of the Government would be ruined. Referring to the appropriation in this bill for the harbors of Ontonagon, Pere Marquette, Manistee, Pentwater, "Aux Bees Scies," &c., he asked the question where were those places? What interest had the people at large in them? They were intended merely for the accommodation of some lumber dealers.

Mr. ELIOT remarked that the gentleman from Illinois had voted appropriations for Marquette Harbor last year and the year before.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Is the gentleman sure of that?

Mr. ELIOT—Will the gentleman deny it?

Mr. WASHBURNE—I was not here last year when the bill was voted on.

Mr. ELIOT defended the bill and opposed the motion to recommit. If there was no money in the Treasury, then he admitted that the bill should be laid on the table, but the substitute could not be defended on any principle that would not also justify the appropriations asked for in the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce. If this opposition was to be encountered every year, the judgment of the House might as well be ascertained on this proposition to recommit. He did not propose to tell the member from Illinois where Pere Marquette was.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Can you tell? [Laughter.]

Mr. ELIOT—Oh, I can tell the gentleman more than he knows. [Laughter.]

Mr. FERRY—Allow me to answer the gentleman.

Mr. ELIOT—I suppose the gentleman from Illinois knows that he really knows something. The gentleman from Illinois has been always under the belief, and now is, that appropriations should not be made where local interests were more or less involved. I agree with him fully, and will undertake to inform the House on each item which the Committee has recommended, and to show that the interests of commerce require the appropriation to be made. Whether we ought to spend a dollar now or to postpone the whole thing, is a matter for the judgment of the House. In my belief, it would be a policy most disastrous to the national interests of the country, mainly in the West and Northwest, to postpone this work.

Mr. PAINE opposed the substitute, and remarked that notwithstanding Mr. WASHBURNE's declaration that he was unwilling to gratify his constituents at the expense of the people at large, he had, in the substitute prepared by him, taken care of his constituents. There were in the original bill small appropriations for twenty-two harbors on Lake Michigan, but in the gentleman's substitute he had omitted twenty-one of them, which lay out of his district, and had put in one only, that lay in his own State. He should like to know what interest of his constituents that gentleman had omitted. He would rather see the spirit of economy developed in some other direction. He did not want the development of that spirit of economy which took everything from the people of his (PAINE's) State, and gave anything to the people of the State represented by the gentleman, (Mr. WASHBURN.)

Mr. PILE opposed the substitute, as placing it in the power of military officers to spend all the money on some pet works to the neglect of others. He hoped the motion to recommit would be voted down, and the bill, as reported, be passed.

Mr. BAILEY moved a substitute, appropriating $1,000,000 for the preservation of public works commenced for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and for the performance of contracts heretofore legally made for such works, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. He argued that the House must either pass the bill as proposed, with its $6,000,000 and over, or postpone the whole matter. He thought it better to give up the bill. The House ought not to pass these appropriations of $6,000,000 and over. He was not opposed to internal improvements. He knew how important they were, but other subjects demanded the attention of Congress. When prosperity was restored and the credit of the Government was restored, then, and not till then, should works like these be undertaken. It was not just to the people, and they would so understand it.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, made a statement in reference to Gov. SEYMOUR's declaration, in his Cooper Institute speech, that $800,000,000 had been expended in support of the army and navy since the close of the war. Mr. BLAINE explained that, immediately after Gen. LEE's surrender, 1,000,000 of soldiers and 50,000 sailors had to be mustered out, and money had to be provided at once for their back pay, their bounties, and their prize-money; and for these objects $625,000,000 were expended as soon as the accounts could be settled after the final victory of Gen. GRANT, and all within a period of 150 days. Mr. BLAINE asked if Gov. SEYMOUR and his friends objected to this payment of the honorable debt of the Republic to the men who risked their lives to save the life of the nation.

Mr. BLAINE further stated that according to Gov. SEYMOUR's own figures only $175,000 000 had been expended in three years for the current and legitimate expenditures of both army and navy, or $58,000,000 per annum for both branches of the service—a far less sum per regiment for the army than was expended for the same service in BUCHANAN's administration, and BUCHANAN's expenditures were in gold, while the present disbursements were in paper. The army had never been so economically administered as under Gen. GRANT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, referring to the statement of Mr. ELIOT, that he (WASHBURNE) had voted for the last bill, which made an appropriation for the harbor of Pere Marquette, said he had the bill now before him and found no such appropriation in it. Independently of that, he was not in the country when the bill was passed.

Mr. ELIOT remarked that it was not to that bill he had referred.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that he was astonished at the unfairness of the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. PAINE,) in not telling the House that the people of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri were as much interested in the improvements of the Des Moines Rapids, proposed in his substitute, as the people of Illinois were. He did not pretend to be indifferent to the interests of his own State, but he was as quick at resisting appropriations for his own State as for any other, when he believed they were unjust or were not demanded by public interest. He asked members whether they expected to get this bill through both Houses of Congress; if so, it would be vetoed by the President, and the President would antagonize them before the people, and have the advantage of them.

Mr. EGGLESTON asked by what authority the gentleman said the bill would be vetoed?

Mr. WASHBURNE said he had no authority for it, but he believed that such a bill should be vetoed, and if it were, he should sustain the veto.

Mr. HUMPHREY opposed the substitute, arguing that the Committee of Commerce and the House were better able to determine what improvements should be made than the Secretary of War was. As to the objection that there was not money in the Treasury, he replied that there was as much money for that purpose as there was to pay for the Freedman's Bureau, or any other purpose.

Mr. PRICE argued that the whole thing was in a nut-shell. The proposition was whether the House would take up a bill with 73 items, and strike out what were wrong and retain what were right, or whether it would appropriate $2,000,000 in a lump, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. He thought the common-sense way would be to take up the bill as reported, and act upon it item by item.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Ferry, Maynard, Driggs, Judd, Barnes, Eggleston, Phelps, Allison, Robinson and Mullins against the substitute.

Mr. DELANO spoke in favor of his substitute. He said that the subject before the House was the comparative merits of the substitute and of the original measure. He did not regard the substitute as being free from objections, but thought it preferable to the original bill. The original bill introduced a system of internal improvement, embracing within its scope some eighty different localities. It inaugurated a theory of internal improvements which would draw from the navy annually not less than $10,000,000 if it were undertaken. It had been undoubtedly made to cover so much ground in order to give it strength, by getting into it enough places to make votes to carry it. It was vicious in itself, even when the country was not prepared to enter upon such a scheme, but while the nation groaned under an enormous debt it was indefensible to enter upon such a scheme of plunder for the benefit of localities. To show to what it would lead, he stated that the appropriation of $20,000 for the improvement of the Wisconsin River looked really to the construction of a great ship canal between the Mississippi and the Great Lakes.

Mr. ELIOT inquired whether that same item was not in the gentleman's own substitute.

Mr. DELANO—It is not.

Mr. ELIOT—But it was.

Mr. DELANO—We are discussing what is before the House, and not what might be. He went on to say that he could not undertake to analyze what this bill would lead to. The substitute was predicated on a plan of finishing the works now in existence, and proposed a limited appropriation, less than $2,000,000, for that purpose, to take care of places that demand attention now. What were the objections to it? It was said in objection that it would never do to leave the performance of this work to a Secretary of War, who would be at the disposal of the President. The reply to that was that it was left to the direction of the Secretary of War, under the advice of the Board of Engineers; and, without any disrespect to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. ELIOT,) he ventured to assert that every appropriation in this bill was made under the advice of that Board. It was the body that knew best when these appropriations should be made. The gentleman himself even obtained the information on which his own bill was found from the same source. It was all gammon, (if he might use the vulgar expression.) It was an appeal to prejudice to say that it would not do to leave this matter to the disposition of the authorities for this single year. For himself, he would prefer that the whole matter should go over to another and a better time; but if it did not, he preferred his proposition to the inauguration of that great scheme of plunder which would ride this nation to death by the infliction of taxation upon taxation.

The debate here closed.

Mr. CAKE offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, the interests of the people at large were not being subserved by the consideration of the River and Harbor bill at this time, and that, with due deference to the interests of the country, and in view of a depleted treasury, and of a languishing home industry, it should follow the Tariff and Tax bills to the next session of the Fortieth Congress, and that, therefore, its further consideration should be postponed till the first Monday in December next.

The Speaker said the whole resolution was not in order, but the motion to postpone was in order.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table.

The question was taken on Mr. BALDWIN's motion, and it was rejected—yeas 26, nays 97, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Beatty, Benton, Bromwell, Cake, Clarke of Kansas, Coburn, Delano, Eckley, Ela, Ferris, Galladay, Koontz, Lawrence, Marshall, Mercur, Niblack, Orth, Shanks, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Van Auken, Van Trump, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Woodward—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Axtell, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Beck, Blair, Boles, Boutwell, Buckland, Butler of Massachusetts, Cary, Cobb, Cornell, Cullom, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Harding, Hawkins, Higby, Hinds, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Loan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McCormick, McKee, Moorhead, Morrell, Mullens, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, O'Neill, Paine, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Robertson, Robinson, Sawyer, Scofield, Selye, Shellabarger, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stewart, Stokes, Taffe, Thomas, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, VanHorn, Van Wyck, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Woodbridge—98.

The question recurred on Mr. CAKE's motion to postpone till the next session, and it was rejected—yeas 38, nays 89.

The question was then taken on Mr. BAILEY's amendment, and it was rejected without a division.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, moved to instruct the Committee on Commerce to strike out the item relating to the Louisville and Portland Canal, and to reduce all the other items one-half. Rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. DELANO's motion to recommit, with instructions to report a substitute, and it was rejected—yeas 33, nays 103, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Boles, Butler of Massachusetts, Cake, Clarke of Kansas, Cullom, Delano, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Garfield, Hurlburd, Ketcham, Koontz, Lawrence, Marshall, Marvin, Mercur, Niblack, Orth, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Bailey, Banks, Barnes, Beck, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Bromwell, Buckland, Cary, Chanler, Cobb, Coburn, Cornell, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Golladay, Griswold, Gravelly, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Harding, Higby, Hind, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Kitchen, Knott, Loan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, McCormick, McKee, Moorhead, Morrell, Mullins, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Paine, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Raum, Robertson, Robinson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith, Starkweather, Stewart, Stokes, Taffe, Thomas, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Woodbridge, Woodward—103.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, item by item.

On motion of Mr. VAN AERNAM, $250,000 was appropriated for Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY (made for Mr. CHURCHILL) the appropriation for Oswego Harbor, N. Y., was increased from $37,000 to $60,000.

On motion of Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, $10,000 was appropriated for Wilson Harbor, Niagara County, N. Y.

On motion of Mr. GRISWOLD, $10,000 was appropriated for Whitehall Harbor, N. Y.

Mr. BAKER moved to appropriate $56,000 for Alton Harbor, Ill.

Without disposing of the last amendment, the House, at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

A Curious Matrimonial Arrangement in Minnesota.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, June 24.

Our neighboring city of Owatonna has been agitated over an elopement affair which occurred there last week, the particulars of which were received from a gentleman who came in on the train yesterday.

At Owatonna resided a milliner, Mrs. MYRICK, who was the mother of a young and fascinating daughter of about sixteen. A very respectable young man, named ODELL, had been paying the daughter attention for some time, and it was currently reported and believed, that they were engaged. Matters stood thus, when a man from Chicago, or some city further east, to whom Mrs. MYRICK was indebted in the sum of $2,000, came to Owatonna and made the acquaintance of Miss MYRICK. He no sooner saw her than he determined to possess her, and he offered Mrs. MYRICK to release her from her obligation of $2,000 if she would give him her daughter. Whether she required much urging or not, is not known, but she finally acceded to the proposition. There was another party to be consulted, however. The young and innocent girl shrunk from the idea of being sold—bartered for a price—and that to a man whose purpose appeared colored with dishonor. She hastened to her lover with the tale, and they promptly decided to elude the vigilance of the mother by a speedy marriage. They took the first train going east, and were soon, as they supposed, beyond the Iowa line, but unfortunately they alighted from the cars sooner than they intended, and they were obliged to take a carriage and drive to Cresco. This delay gave the mother time to overtake them. She telegraphed to Cresco and had them arrested, and after her arrival, with her partner in the disgraceful bargain, a mock trial was held and ODELL was held in custody at her request until she started home with her daughter. But instead of going to Owatonna the party took the eastward bound train. The young girl was almost frantic, and, it is said, attempted to leap from the train. It is also reported that she attempted to jump overboard from the boat at Prairie du Chien. The young man returned to Owatonna with his father. The whereabouts of Mrs. MYRICK, her daughter and the man who sought to have possession of her are not known.

Murder of a Young Lady in Virginia.

The Lynchburg *Republican* gives the following particulars of the murder of Miss FANNIE WRIGHT, a young lady residing in Bedford County, Va.:

"The father of the murdered lady is Mr. MEADOW WRIGHT, and resides near the village of Peatown. One day of last week Miss WRIGHT, who had charge of a flourishing school, rode out among her patrons for the purpose of collecting the various sums that were due her for tuition. At a late hour of the evening her horse came back without her, causing alarm among her friends, who immediately took steps to find her. Mr. HUDDLESTON first found her dead body lying in the road within sight of the village. The skull was broken in three places behind, as if by heavy blows, and the body had been dragged for several feet along the road. It was at first supposed that the lady had been thrown from her horse and killed by being dragged along the ground. Several circumstances, however, militate against this supposition. It was found that her pocketbook, containing some $300, had been abstracted. A pool of blood, with a quantity of matted hair, was found on the side of the road, some distance from the body. It is now believed that the lady was murdered by blows, and then dragged on the ground by the murderer, who sought to create the impression that her death was the result of accident. No clue whatever was left by the perpetrator of this most dastardly and dreadful tragedy. The whole neighborhood, however, is on the alert, and no effort will be spared to track the criminal. Miss WRIGHT was a lady of fine appearance and prepossessing manners, possessed of various accomplishments, and much beloved and respected by all who knew her."

Murder of a Colored Man on a St. Louis Steamboat—The Captain Accused of the Crime.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 25.

The magnificent steamer *Great Republic* arrived at our landing about 12 o'clock night before last, and between 1 and 2 o'clock a human life was taken on board. While on her way from New-Orleans to St. Louis one of the cabin boys, who was detailed by the steward to attend to the texas, named LAWRENCE GLOVER, refused to scrub, and he was therefore handcuffed and placed in the baggage room. HENRY ANDERSON, another cabin boy, made remarks to the effect that the crew ought to quit if the boy was not released, and spoke to the Captain about it, who refused to act in the matter, and some of the cabin crew went to the baggage room and took the prisoner out, but no violence was used. Afterward both ANDERSON and GLOVER were placed in irons and confined in the baggage room, where they were on the arrival of the *Great Republic* at the St. Louis landing. After her arrival ANDERSON was shot through the head and killed. It would appear from the evidence that Capt. DONALDSON, the porter, and the boy, LAWRENCE GLOVER, were in the baggage room at the time of the killing. Capt. BARR, one of the clerks, was either inside or just outside the baggage room—the evidence differs as to the exact locality. GLOVER escaped and told his story at the Police Station, and officers were sent to arrest the Captain, who, upon their arrival, was not on board, he having gone up into the city. Search was made, and about 9 o'clock yesterday morning officers met and arrested him on Cherry-street, coming to the boat. Capt. DONALDSON denied all knowledge of the killing.

Capt. W. B. DONALDSON is a young man—perhaps 35 years of age—but is remarkably well known, and, we believe, much liked on the Western waters for his gentlemanly and generous deportment. He superintended the building of the *Great Republic*, and has been in command since her launch. It is understood he has a large interest in her. He is a married man and resides in Pittsburg. Judge DENISON was yesterday afternoon called upon to take bail, but peremptorily refused to do so.

The Coroner's inquest was held on the boat, nearly all the persons employed upon it being examined. Capt. DONALDSON refused to make any statements. The boy ironed with ANDERSON testified that the Captain and another man came into the baggage-room with a pistol in each hand, and pointed one at each of them, and that finally the Captain put his pistol to ANDERSON's temple and shot him. He had not previously threatened to shoot him. The porter, who was in the baggage-room at the time, and other witnesses testified that they thought the Captain was drunk. The jury returned a verdict that Capt. DONALDSON was guilty of the murder, and that the deed was committed without any provocation on the part of the deceased.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

The New Enterprise for Aid of the Industrious Poor.

For several years past a number of prominent and wealthy gentlemen of this City have given serious attention to the work of providing some effective means by which those of the industrious and respectable poor of this locality, who are, by force of untoward circumstances, obliged to live and rear their families in houses tenanted by the irreligious and the morally vile, might be enabled to remove therefrom, and, while retaining their familiar forms of employment, reside where the advantages of cleanly abodes, pure air, instruction and the ministration of religion might be enjoyed by all. A careful examination of the many forms in which efforts to carry out somewhat similar desires on the part of others have resulted, failed to satisfy them that, in any or all of the means adopted for a permanent physically and morally healthful amelioration of the condition of the industrious and respectable poor, had been attained to the extent greatly needed and strongly desired. The experience and counsel of Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG was solicited and gladly given, and now a work, novel in some of its phases, is in progress. Besides the contributions of two ladies to the work, Robert B. Minturn, William H. Aspinwall, Adam Norrie, John Caswell, Percy R. Pyne, John H. Swift, J. F. Sheafe and Franklin F. Randolf have given in equal shares the money for the purchase of a farm, of more than 400 acres in extent, on Long Island, and lying immediately on the water line in Suffolk County, about six miles east of Northport and about forty-five miles from the City of New-York, which, it is considered, possesses great advantages for the object in view. About seven-eighths of this land is believed to have a good arable soil—the remainder is woodland, and the locality is beautifully diversified with hill and plain, and has many well protected building sites. A commodious farm house is now in progress of enlargement, and the barns and other outbuildings have been put in good repair. A substantial two-story building, 50 feet by 20, has been erected, which is intended chiefly for use as a printing office and stereotype foundry; two cottages have been built and others contracted for; there is a superintendent in charge; a housekeeper, a farmer, a carpenter and a tailor, with their families; a printer with apprentices, and several other workingmen are on the premises; the farm is moderately stocked; there are about sixty acres in grass and as many more under cultivation so that the enterprise may be considered as fairly entered upon its first stage of practical development. For the general purposes of the undertaking JOHN D. WOLFE and WM. P. WILLIAMS have each contributed $5,000, and $1,000 was given by others through Rev. Dr. DYER. For the erection of cottages, FRANKLIN F. RANDOLF has given $1,500, and E. P. FABBRI $1,000, and as soon as contributions permit others will be proceeded with. The hope is that they may soon be able to furnish homes and employment to as many families and single persons as experience may show to be available to congregate in that particular locality and maintain the rules and regulations believed to be necessary to its entire success. It is not the intention that this future village shall be in any sense an eleemosynary establishment, but that it shall afford the best and truest charity by enabling the well-inclined, industrious poor to take care of themselves and live comfortably. To such as may desire to avail themselves of the advantages offered, the cottages, with a portion of ground attached, are to be rented at prices less than are paid for miserable quarters in our tenement houses, and to furnish employment will be the business of an agent who it is intended it shall be to do it to their advantage. There is to be a school for the education of their children and for the maintenance of Christianity among them, which is to be an object of supreme interest, and they are to have a church and pastor. The intention is, really, to have the whole settlement in the form of an organized parish. The settlement is to be incorporated and the gentlemen named with others, are to become its legal trustees. By the rents of the cottages, the produce of the farm, and the other branches of industry carried on, the intention is that it shall eventually be self-sustaining. An objection to the scheme has been made for the reason that the tenants of the cottages cannot become their owners, and will thus lack one powerful motive to exertion and good conduct. The answer to this objection at present is that a change of the ownership of the cottages is not deemed consistent with the permanent welfare of the settlement; that the effect of a mixed and changing ownership might in time produce precisely the nuisances, the existence of which has been the cause of the necessity and the effort to establish a settlement in the form proposed. It is believed that when any of the inhabitants shall have secured sufficient means to purchase homes for themselves, their removal to wherever they may choose to locate will be a benefit to it, and room will thus be made for another family to acquire the means of doing the same. The scheme having been originated and thus far maintained by Episcopalians, the church, it is intended, shall be in accordance with their religious preferences. This fact has caused an objection, grounded upon the assumption that it would, therefore, be denominational, and that such as are members of other Churches would not be able to attend to their religious duties under their favorite form of service. The response is, that as it is not deemed consistent with the entire success of the settlement to have it a very large one, only one church could be properly sustained, and that the best and most permanent good is to be attained, not by *establishing* one particular form of Christianity, but by administering a form in the spirit of a wider Christianity. The means for the establishment of the settlement must, for the present, be derived from contributions, among the forms of which one is that by the payment of $150 as entrance fees for orphans and destitute boys, to be indentured as apprentices to some useful trade or art, the money to go toward the maintenance of the improvements of the settlement. The interest in the progress of the enterprise is spreading among a wealthy and influential class in the community, and its prospect of success is considered cheering. Rev. Dr. W. A. MUHLENBERG ranks for the present as proprietor of St. Johnland, the name given to the settlement.

The Report Upon the Mackerel Fisheries.

The Gloucester (Mass.) *Telegraph* flatly contradicts the report of Mr. GEORGE W. BREGA, made through Secretary MCCULLOCH, upon the mackerel fisheries. It styles the report a base slander upon the fishermen of New-England, utterly unworthy of being credited for a moment by Congress. It says that among those who are acquainted with the fishermen and the fishing business, the statements amount to nothing; but the document goes forth as official, and among those who are seeking for information, it would be taken for authority. With regard to the accusation that our fishermen buy most of their fish of Canadians and evade the duty by bringing it to market in their ships, the *Telegraph* says that, if when the reciprocity was in full force, and the Provincials could bring their fish to this country under its provisions, they could not compete with our fishermen, who caught their fish then as now, how much more likely is it that our fishermen should now turn smugglers when our Government protects them by a high duty on fish? It thinks that Mr. BREGA is in the interest of the Canadians, and is either wilfully false or terribly ignorant in his statement.

RELICS.—"Fifty" shares Bank of the United States at 5 cents, $2 50." This was an item in the last public sale of stocks, &c., held by M. THOMAS & SONS, of this city. The idea of offering the shares of the defunct old monster bank for sale at all, at this time, seems preposterous enough; but the idea of their bringing any price at all seems more absurd, for we are under the impression that the final distribution of assets took place long ago. But it is probable that collectors of rarities and antiquities may set a value on them, as they do on the "Continental money" of the revolutionary period.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, June 26.*

TENNESSEE STATE DEBT.—The holders of Tennessee State bonds will be gratified to learn that the July interest on the State debt will be paid promptly. The State Comptroller commenced sending funds to New-York several weeks since for that purpose, and we are glad to state that his untiring industry and vigilance will enable him to weather the financial dog days with perfect success.—*Nashville Press and Times, June 24.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

DROWNED.

From Lippincott's Magazine for July.

Ships are tossing at sea,
And ships sail in to the windy cliffs of the shore;
But the ship that is dearest to me,
Will never come in with the tide—
Will ripple the bay no more,
Riding in with the tide.

Under the froth of the foam,
And the yeasty surge and the shuddering gusts of rain,
Lies the lad who will never come home,
His white face hid in the sand:
He neither has care nor pain
Under the sea-weed and sand.

Down by the reefs and the shells,
Far down by the channels that furrow the dolorous deep,
Where the torn sails rise with the swells
And swing in the pulse of the sea,
He is only sleeping a sleep,
Down in the sorrowful sea.

Above him the wrack and the drift,
The red-lit east and the dark, sad glow in the west,
The currents that change and shift,
And the rain-blown face of the storm:
There is nothing but silence and rest
Under the beat of the storm.

Tangled in rigging and ropes,
And fenced by the wreck of spar and the ruin of mast,
The purple sea-plant gropes
And wanders over my dead:
He shall waken and rise at last
When the sea gives up its dead.

So in the dark and the dawn,
In the gloom of keels and the shadow of home-bound ships,
My mariner slumbers on,
While I am awake and forlorn,
With a weary song on my lips
Out of my heart forlorn.

POLLY'S ONE OFFER.

IN SIX CHAPTERS.

I.

From Charles Dickens' All the Year Round.

"I'm not wishing to complain, but is *is* a hard life to be left a widow with children and nothing certain to bring 'em up to. I hope my girls may never marry to be left as I was. Poor James didn't expect it, and I'm sure I looked for something very different, or I should have thought twice before I'd plunged into such troubles. A family comes before you've time to turn round, and nobody would believe the wear and tear of boys but them that have them—not that girls are not a terrible anxiety too. And it isn't so much when they're little—when they're little, after you've put 'em to bed, you know they are safe and out of mischief, and there is peace in the house; it is when they're getting up your real troubles begin. Jack is no sooner off my hands than there's Polly to think of—poor little Polly that was seventeen yesterday, and was only a baby when her father died—there she sits!" and, as she concluded, Mrs. Curtis raised her right hand and let it drop heavily into her lap again, and groaned as if Polly were engaged in the commission of some moral enormity past expression in words.

The stout old lady, Mrs. Sanders, to whom the widow was pouring out her injuries at the hands of Providence, groaned responsive, and looked at Polly with a slow shake of the head, which seemed to imply that her case was as bad as bad could be. "Thank the Lord, I never had no children," said she, with solemn gratitude; "they'd have killed me outright. Sanders is quite enough by himself! Nobody knows, but them as has 'em to put up with, the cur'ous ways of men. Take warning by your mother and me Polly, and never you go to marry, to be dragged to death with children, and made a slave of by a husband as won't let you have a sixpence in your pocket, and him that extravagant with his clubs, and his committees, and his nonsense, that I should never be surprised if he was in the *Gazette* next week."

Polly's rosy little dewy face laughed all over, and she cried gaily: "That I won't Mrs. Sanders; you and my mother are a perfect antidote to the romance of family affection. If ever I feel tempted to fall in love, I'll remember you, and be saved the folly."

"Folly, indeed, and worse than folly!" ejaculated Mrs. Curtis, and stared wearily into the fire.

She deserved to be weary. Mrs. Sanders had come in at 3 o'clock out of the November fog; it was now 5 and quite dusk in the little drawing-room, and not one cheerful word had either attempted to say to the other. Polly would have run out of hearing of their monotony long since, but there was no other fire in the house to escape to except Biddy's in the kitchen, which was not "redd up" till tea-time; so she had fallen back on the patience of a contented heart and a sweet temper, and her precious faculty of mental abstraction, which she had cultivated to a high degree in her mother's society. And a very wise measure too, for though Mrs. Curtis bemoaned her widowed lot without ceasing, Polly well knew that her griefs were fictitious now, and that she enjoyed nothing so much as a good uninterrupted wail with vulgar old Mrs. Sanders. In fact, all her real cares had been taken off her shoulders by other people as fast as they arose, and on this particular November afternoon, she was so much at a loss for a grievance that she could only recur to the event of seventeen years ago, when a beneficent Providence had relieved her of a husband of whom, during his lifetime, she had never spoken save as a "trying" man. Jane the eldest daughter, and the eldest of the family, had assumed its headship immediately on her father's vacating it, and had, by the teaching of music and singing, earned its daily bread since she was as young as Polly was now. Uncle Walter had taken James and Tom from the grammar school successively, after helping to maintain them there until they were of an age to go into training for physic and divinity, the expense of which training he bore, with the assistance of Uncle Everard; then Uncle Everard's wife, who had no girls of her own, had adopted Lily, the second daughter, from quite a little thing, and had brought her up with every luxury and indulgence of a rich man's child; and lastly, Uncle Robert, who was a civil engineer, had just taken Jack into his house and office, with the understanding that he would provide for him entirely if his conduct was satisfactory. The worst of this was, as Jane said, that they could never be in one house again; but her mother, who had no sentiment, protested that it did not matter, if they were in the way of promotion in the world; large families must scatter, and all she wanted was to see them get on, and be independent, and not subject to poverty as she had been. Jane acquiesced in the necessity for the boys, and only hoped they might keep little Polly at home, for little Polly was her pet, her heart's darling and delight from the day of her birth until now that she was a sweet, blooming, blushing little woman.

But little Polly, for a wonder, had a fancy for getting away from the dull suburban cottage whence the boys were now all gone for good, and had lately proclaimed her own intention to go go out as a governess, and not continue a burden on Jane.

"A burden!" echoed Jane, "why, Polly, you are my only joy!"

"But you will not have to work so hard when I can help mother from my salary, and I don't at all dislike the idea of going out, as some girls do. I'm not afraid," said Polly, with the brightest brave look on her bonnie face.

"But I dislike the idea for you," said Jane, and did not drop her opposition even when Mrs. Curtis interposed with the remark that Polly was very sensible, and, for anything she should do to hinder it, might have her own way; she had much better go for a governess than stop at home to be picked up and married by somebody who would die and leave her with a dozen children to fend for, and nothing to put in their mouths.

Polly laughed: "Don't be anxious, mammy dear, catch me marrying after listening to you and Mrs. Sanders for all these years! I should as soon think of jumping into the canal!"

"Hush, Polly! don't be silly," said Jane. "What do you know about it? All men don't die like papa, and all women are not such bad wives as Mrs. Sanders,—yes, I call her a bad wife,—always speaking ill of her husband, who is no worse than other people's."

"Then how disagreeable other people's must be," retorted Polly, naughtily.

Jane shook her head at her reprovingly, and the subject dropped for the moment. But it was to this whim of Polly's that Mrs. Curtis was referring when she told her favorite gossip that no sooner was Jack off her hands than there was Polly to think of,—as if the anxiety would be hers. She was not an unkind mother, but she had no desire to keep her children at home, and it was her evident willingness to part with Polly, who had never given her a day's pain since she was born, that had most to do with Polly's determination to go. She was a clever little creature, and had been well educated; kisses, caresses, indulgences had never been in her way, and she felt no need of them. The atmosphere of home was too cold for the development of affectionateness. Jane had wisely ordained that she should be trained to be serviceable, but she had not intended that her pet sister should work like herself while she could work for her; and she was thoroughly dismayed when she heard the little thing declare that she meant to use the weapons of independence that had been put into her hands, to keep herself, and help her mother. Jane had never been otherwise than rather plain, and when, at twenty, Dr. Shore proposed to her, her mother and everybody else had said that it was so clearly her duty to stay at home, and assist in bringing up the younger children, that she had abandoned all hops of having a life of her own, and had applied herself to extending and strengthening her musical connection, which was already yielding her a nice little income. We may suppose that her affections had not been very deeply engaged, though often afterward, when tired and jaded with a long day's work, she used to think that, if the fates had been propitious, she could have been very happy as Dr. Shore's wife: he had married then, and there was no place of repentance left her, and she kept her regrets to herself; but it was one of her chief pleasures of imagination to throne Polly in some good man's love, and bless them with children to whom she was to be a fairy godmother and special providence: for Polly was very sweet and pretty, a round, rosy, soft, dimpled little creature, whom it was quite a temptation to kind people to fondle and be tender to.

But Polly, too sensible, too practical mite that she was, did not care for their fondling, and made a mock at their tenderness. She prided herself on her strength of mind and her capability, and was quite in earnest to prove them. As for being pretty, and having eyes like golden syrup and a complexion of milk and roses, what did it matter? She had brains too, and would make quite as good a governess as ugly girls; and she would a great deal rather be Jane with money of her own, and free and independent, than be dragged to death with children like her mother, or have shillings doled out to her one by one for housekeeping, like Mrs. Sanders. As for falling in love, people didn't all fall in love, and she was not going to fall in love? Jane might trust her for that,—she was not an idiot, and she should take good care to nip any sentiment of that sort in the bud.

While Polly was still at home, her mother had shown her that process of nipping sentiment in the bud, and though Polly spoke of it thus airily when she wanted to reassure Jane, she had manifested some temper at the time of the actual occurrence. It was on this wise. A school-fellow of her brother Tom, who had been at Heidelberg University for a couple years, came back to Norminster, and called on Mr. Curtis. Tom had left home then, but Walter Scott nevertheless called again, and after the second visit, when he had seen Polly, and heard her and Jane sing, he sent some German music that he had copied with his own hand, and a nice little note addressed to Polly. Mrs. Curtis pursed up her mouth as Polly's expanded in a pleased and rosy smile, and said: "That music must be returned, Polly."

Polly's countenance was solemnized in a moment, and her clear brown eyes sparkled as she asked, briefly, "Why?"

"Because I say so. I know what I am about and what I mean, Polly."

"Wait till Jane comes in; it is nothing to make a fuss about."

"Do what I bid you, and do it at once. Tie up the music again, and write a civil note to say that you never accept presents."

"This music has not cost him sixpence—only his trouble," said Polly, still reluctant. "Jane will be vexed."

Mrs. Curtis frowned a brief repetition of her command (she did not want for will, and usually had her own way,) and then Polly obeyed—prescinding "her compliments and thanks to Mr. Walter Scott, but her mother did not allow her to accept presents."

Jane fulfilled Polly's prediction of being vexed. She said sending poor Walter's music back was making much ado about nothing; music people always gave each other music, and she would have liked to see it herself if it was new. She never did see it, however; for Walter took his rebuff seriously, and called no more on Mrs. Curtis and her daughters. It was after this incident that Polly mooted her longing for liberty, and, though nobody suggested any connection between the two circumstances, they were connected. If young men had been all roaring lions and fiery dragons, Mrs. Curtis could not have more obstinately shut her doors against them, or preached severer warnings of the danger of them to Polly in private. Two results ensued. Polly learnt to think of young men as vanity and vexation, and of home as dull and cheerless; and then the idea occurred to her that, if other girls worked, why should not she? "Why should not she?" echoed her mother, and after a very little discussion her idea matured into a positive wish and desire to go out as a governess. Jane resisted until she saw that resistance was fruitless, then she gave in; and while Polly began to prepare her modest wardrobe for a start in the world, Jane inquired among the parents of her pupils for a suitable place where she might earn her first experiences mildly.

"I must have my evenings to improve myself, and I don't want to be treated as 'one of the family'—I'd rather not," Polly announced, full of her coming independence, and contemptuous of all half measures by which the change might be made easy to her. Jane bade her not expect to have everything just as she liked in other people's houses; she must prepare to conform to their ways, and not expect them to conform one tittle to hers.

But Polly would take no discouragement; she was quite gay and valiant in her fashion of looking the world in the face, and she felt glad, absolutely glad, as if some great good fortune had befallen her, when just before Christmas, after a long negotiation on paper and a personal interview, she was engaged as governess to the three children of Capt. and Mrs. Stapylton, at a salary of twenty pounds the first year, rising five the second and third. The stipulation for evening leisure was agreed to, and Jane and everybody else allowed that, since she would go out, it was as nice a beginning as she could have. Capt. Stapylton was a military officer on half-pay, and Warden of the Royal Forest of Lanswood; his wife was of a Norminster family, and if Polly stayed with them three years (not less than three years) and used her opportunities as she ought, she would then be equal to a higher situation and a handsome salary; so, at least, reasoned Miss Mill, who, having been a governess and about in the world nearly half a century, of course knew all about it; and little Polly, listening to her delighted, felt her responsibility, and assumed grave airs of being about a hundred years old, which tickled the fancy of some foolish people so excessively that they were more than ever inclined to treat her with affectionate disrespect. Jane said to Miss Mill that she was not cut out for a governess, and Miss Mill replied that anybody could see that; but Polly had a lofty sense of her own dignity, and not the remotest idea of the temptations she was to silly kind folks; and thus she started on her career with clear-eyed, happy-hearted confidence, brave and safe as Una with the lion, all the aim of her life being perfect independence, and ability to save Jane and help her mother.

II.

Polly Curtis was blessed in a dear school friend, three months her elder in experience of the world, with whom she kept up a brisk correspondence, nobody but themselves being able to imagine what they found to say in their long and frequent letters. To Margaret Livingstone, with all appropriate seriousness, she had confided every step in her progress toward liberty; and immediately her engagement with Mrs. Stapylton was concluded, she wrote off to her a solemn statement of its conditions, winding up with the expression of a hope that she might be strengthened to do her duty in the station of life to which it had pleased Providence to call her, and a brief moral essay thereupon:

"You know, dear Maggie, I am not like you,—a bird of the air, a lily of the field, created neither to toil nor spin,—I am a brown working-bee, and thank God! I don't care for pompe and vanities. Rich girls can afford to dream of love and lovers, but I have pruned the wings of my fancy, for they are as far from me as the mountains in the moon, and all my ambition is to be a good governess, and if I can ever work myself up to a salary of a hundred a year, I shall be the proudest and happiest of mortals. Don't talk to me of marrying; it is not in my way; my mother never lets a day pass without warning me of its perils and disappointments. She prevented Jane marrying, and she would prevent me, if I wished it ever so; but I shall be safe from temptation in my school-room at the Warden House. It Lanswood is only eight miles from your home, could you not ride over and see me some day when the days are longer? I am busy getting my things ready, and I go the first week in February. There is something inspirting in the thought that henceforth I shall be my own mistress, winning the bread I eat, and depending on no one! But I'll confess it to you (I would not for the world confess it to Jane,) that now and then suddenly, when I think of it, my heart gives a spasm as if it were going to turn coward; but my head is not afraid, not a bit. We must make the most of our time in writing before I go, for I do not expect to have very much leisure when teaching begins. You will often think of me, dear Maggie, I know; but don't be sorry and pitiful over me. I am a tough little subject, and is not the back made for the burden? Besides, it is the will of God," &c.

At this point of Polly's letter, Maggie, who was a big-boned tall creature, with a great tender heart, broke down and began to cry. She could not bear to think of the pretty clever little darling she loved and worshiped so having to work, for work and self-dependence were unintelligible ideas to Maggie's indolent dreamy temper. She could not understand her dear Polly slaving like the teachers she had known; it seemed like setting a lark to plow. Boisterously in on her tears broke Bob, her brother, the man of the house, and heard all her complaint, and laughed at it, and then, to comfort her, suggested that Polly should be invited for a week to Blackthorn Grange before she went to Lanswood.

"Would you like her to come, Bob?" Maggie inquired, with eager wistfulness, as if a thought had sprung up in her mind full grown.

"Yes, if she is pretty," said Bob, coolly.

"She is as pretty as pretty can be. But perhaps mother won't; she could not endure Laura's friend," sighed Maggie, and desponded again. She was, however, the youngest daughter of three, and, being fresh from school, some indulgence was due to her; and when her grief and its reason why were explained, Mrs. Livingstone consented to Polly's being asked for a week, not for longer, until she saw for herself what sort of a little body she was. Maggie wrote in exuberant joy and haste, putting the invitation into the most cordial glad words, and making everything (with Bob's assistance) so smooth and easy on the way to the Grange and forward to the Warden House afterward, that there was no room for doubt or discussion, only for a plain Yes or No. Jane obtained that it should be Yes, and Polly dispatched the reply, in which her smiles and dimples and delight were soberly reflected, as became a young woman about to begin the world on her own account. Bob was permitted to read this letter of Polly's, as a reward for his goodness, but by the time it came, it is sad to record that he was growing rather tired of her praises, which Maggie sang in the ears of the household all day.

"Plague take your Polly Curtis; you can talk of nothing else," cried Laura, whose friend had proved a failure, and this on the very morning of the day when Polly was to arrive; and Fanny, the other sister, who was very good-natured as a general thing, went so far as to add that she should not be sorry when Maggie's "governess friend" had been and gone; she was not partial to governesses.

At about 4:30 in the soft gray January twilight Polly came. Mrs. Livingstone, mindful of all courtesies, all hospitalities, met her in the porch, and brought her in with a kiss, and Laura and Fanny were very polite, notwithstanding their previous bit of temper; and Maggie, after turning her round ecstatically, and looking at her by firelight and by window-light, declared that she was just like herself, and her own dear darling little mite of a Polly, and what a horrid shame it was to make her a stupid old cross-patch of a governess!

"Maggie!" interposed her mother, with a world of rebuke in her voice.

"Polly does not care what I say—does she?" murmured Maggie, turning her round affectionately, and peeping under her bonnet;—girls wore cottage-bonnets in those days, which were like eaves over their modest faces.

"I like it," said Polly, and glanced round at the assembly with ineffable patronage and self-possession. She felt inexpressibly important; was she not here on an independent visit, previous to entering on an independent career of praiseworthy labor.

"O you wee bit solemn goosey, come up stairs!" cried Maggie, and bore her off, dignity and all, to the room they were to share; and she mother and sisters, left behind, laughed gently, and said there was something very odd about the little creature, but she seemed nice—not much like a governess, however.

Polly's box had been carried up stairs before her, and Maggie watched the opening of it with much interest and curiosity.

"I want you to look your very bonniest," said she. "My mother takes the queerest fancies for and against people, and I want her to take a fancy to you. She could not bear Laura's friend, Maria Spinks, and she won't have her here again. She took to you at first sight from the way she kissed you—I know she did, and I'm so glad."

"I am pleased too—I like to be liked," said Polly. "She is a very grand old lady, Maggie, you never told me."

"Bob is like her—the only one of us that is—he hasn't come home yet; he is out with the hounds to-day—the meet was at Ellerston Gap this morning, and—here is your old pink frock; put it on, Polly! you can't help looking bonnie in your pink."

"Must I?" It was my last Summer's best. It is too smart a color for me, now that I am a governess, but Jane said I might wear it out of evenings in the school-room. I have a new brown French merino for Sundays, and this old violet I traveled in for every day; and Jane gave me a new white muslin—not that there is any chance of my wanting such a thing, but she would insist on my having it—and white satin ribbon. I can wear all white, you know. Do you think it is prettily made, Maggie?"

"O, you sweet little witch, it's beautiful, and you'll be a fairy in it! You shall wear it to-night, and everybody shall fall in love with you!" cried Maggie. But Polly with intense decision folded it up, and said that, indeed, she was not going to make a show of herself, not even to please her stupid old jewel of a Maggie.

"You never had any sense of the fitness of things, you precious old dear," said she. "Picture me in white muslin and all the rest of you in thick dresses—this is only for a party or a concert, you know. I had better put on my new brown merino."

"I won't have you in brown—brown has nothing to do with my wee little rosy daisy," cried Maggie, and grown suddenly impatient of Polly's grave airs, she seized her, shook her, kissed her, never deranging her dignity, however, a hair's-breath. Polly tolerated her caressing patiently and sweetly, it was Maggie's way; and, when there was nobody to see, she did not object to her pettmg and spoiling—it pleased Maggie, and did not hurt her—so she said with her admirable coolness, which Maggie was much too humble and adoring ever to resent.

Finally, Polly was arrayed in the pink dress with tucker and cuffs of fine lace, and her glossy brown hair tied round with a pink ribbon—as dainty a little lady as had ever stepped down the stairs of Blackthorn Grange in all the three hundred years since it had been built. It was a farm-house which the Livingstones had tenanted for three generations, but the old beauty of it, with its walled garden and mossy orchard, was still cherished, and the Livingstones, by virtue of descent, connection, and a small entailed estate in the family, ranked with the minor gentry and the clergy of their neighborhood. Polly, as she tripped along the hall, said she liked the house, and if she was Maggie, she should feel quite romantic, and proud of living in such a fine ancient place.

The parlor door was ajar, and Mrs. Livingstone overheard the cheerful young voice expressing a sentiment that pleased her. She held out a hand to welcome Polly again, and said, "So I thought when I arrived here after my marriage."

"The window on the stairs was a picture as we went up, with the moon rising and the red bars of sunset behind the great bare trees in the garden: what time of the year did you come?" said Polly, whose sympathy was very quick.

"It was a September evening and the sky all aglow with scarlet and fire. I remember resting in that window-seat, my first rest in my new home; there was a fir-tree standing then that is gone now; but you are cold, child; sit here on this low stool and get warmed. Maggie, you should not have kept her up stairs so long to starve her."

"I never felt the cold until I saw the fire," said Polly, pleasantly, and deposited herself in the corner between Mrs. Livingstone and the fender, on the low stool, as she was bidden, and then looked calmly about at the room and its occupants.

It was a large room, low, and with the beams of the ceiling visible; the wide window was crimson curtained, and all the furniture was old and substantial, but there was neither decoration nor taste anywhere. The three sisters had not an ounce of taste amongst them, and when lilacs, gilliflowers, and roses were over in the garden, the big china bowl on the centre-table stood empty, or served as a receptacle for waifs and strays escaped from careless hands and pockets. The sisters were in perfect accord with their unadorned surroundings; large, honest, healthy young women, with a good and well-grounded opinion of themselves, and Maggie with just glimmering enough of sentiment besides to feel the charm of a friend like Polly, who was instinct with life and spirit, and a perfect contrast to herself. The inclination to protect and caress her little guest had evidently taken hold of Mrs. Livingstone, as it did of so many other warm-hearted people; for twice or thrice, as Polly sat toasting in her corner, the house-mother took up one of her small hands and chafed it gently between her own, and Polly looked at her as she never had occasion to look at her own poor shrewish mother at home. Polly loved her mother, but mothers lose a great deal who keep their children at a distance; so thought Polly thus introduced into the bosom of a family, all the members of which were fond of each other, and not afraid to show it.

They were talking rather noisily and several of them together, when there was a bustle in the hall, a loud voice, a loud step, and then the opening of the door, at which appeared a tall young man in a scarlet coat and velvet cap, who asked: "Well, hasn't she come?" not seeing the little figure in the corner half hidden by his mother.

"Yes!" cried Maggie, "she is here; stand up, Polly, and say how d'ye do to Bob!"

Polly rose with extreme circumspection, and executed the frigid manœuvre that she had been laboriously instructed to perform when a gentleman was introduced, only she blushed with it, which was not in the dancing-school order. Bob brought his spurred heels together with a click, and imitated the bow preposterously—the blush was beyond him; but Polly's eyes were downcast, and she was spared the anguish of seeing her grave airs made fun of by this disrespectful person, whose mother admonished him to go away and make haste for dinner, it was late. Bob obeyed, with a comical grimace at Maggie, which she replied to with a half laugh—rude, very rude; but there was something about that queer little Polly, turned precisian, that provoked it, and her utter unconsciousness of the effect she produced increased the humor of the joke.

When Bob came back to the parlor the servant was just announcing dinner, and the young man stepped briskly across the room to Polly, and, bending unnecessarily low, offered her his arm with an exaggerated affection of courtesy that wakened Maggie's alarm and made her long to box his ears. But Polly took it with beautiful serenity, and kept step with him composedly until he placed her by himself at table in the full light of the lamp—the loveliest little thing that had ever sat there since he was master, as he thought, glancing down at her with more serious approval. And it was capital to hear her talk. How he had expected to hear her talk, goodness knows; but when she used the right words about a fox-hunt, and asked if they had had a good run to-day, and if he was in at the death, and who won the brush, it is impossible to say whether he was most amazed or enchanted by her wonderful cleverness—all the more wonderful in a creature so bewilderingly pretty and sweet.

She was new too, quite new. Bob had never seen anybody in the least like her. Girls usually pretended to be shy of him, partly from liking and a desire to attract, and partly from the reputation he had of being wild. Polly knew nothing about wildness. His mother and sisters adored him, the maid-servant smiled when he spoke, the dogs lay at his feet and were happy. He was no beauty, but he was a fine manly young fellow, and very popular in his neighborhood. To Polly he seemed a rather mature person—he was not far from thirty—and, after the first blush, the sense of her highly responsible position came to her aid, and reestablished her in perfect calm. It was delicious to Bob to be looked innocently in the face by those soft brown eyes, and talked to without any sham airs and graces. A strain of jocular compliment was all that was usually required of him when he had a pretty girl at his elbow; but Polly was as good as a lesson in manners; she did not expect compliments, and he had the wit to see she would not like them. So he adopted her tone of conversation with seriousness, only relapsing into his original frame of mind twice or thrice for a moment, when her assumption of sageness and duty became too much for his sense of the ridiculous.

The formality and propriety of the party held out through dinner, but the instant Maggie got Polly into the parlor, she seized her by the waist and whirled her round in a waltz. "Don't, Maggie," said Polly, but entered into the spirit of it all the same; and more, when Fanny good-naturedly opened the piano, and offered to play for them, the music brought Bob, who composed himself in his arm-chair, and looked on, until Maggie popped her partner down breathless on the sofa and herself by her.

"That will do; what a dust you have made!" said he, and Polly started and felt abashed at her inappropriate behavior. Yet a few minutes after Bob was making a dust himself, and learning the new step of Polly, which he knew perfectly; if his sisters did not worship him with fear, they would have told her that he was only doing it to tease her and amuse himself. He managed to be most skillfully stupid; a dozen times, at least, did Polly "put his feet in the way of it," as she said, and a dozen times did he fail to do it correctly. He suggested that perhaps, if he did it with her, he might succeed in keeping time; but Polly said, "No, let him try it with Maggie, she was a better height for him." He, however, did it worst of all with Maggie, and Polly for the honor of her teaching was prevailed on to take him in hand herself.

"But I don't expect you will be able to do it," said she, despairingly.

Fanny at the piano glanced over her shoulder laughing, and even Mrs. Livingstone watched with an amused smile while Bob redeemed his character. He knew how to hold his partner at all events, Polly thought at the start, and it was astonishing how fast he improved with her to keep him in step. In fact, he caught it up directly, though, when Polly wished him to try it again with Maggie, his awkwardness was, if possible, more conspicuous than before.

"This is very discouraging; of course I don't mean that you can help it," said Polly, in the most admirable tone of a patient teacher dealing with a dull but willing pupil.

The inconvenient Maggie burst out in a long-suppressed merry peal of laughter: "Oh you dear little comical darling, Bob is only making fun; he can dance as well as any of us!" cried she.

Polly gazed up for half a minute with blank dismay at Bob, then joined in the laugh against herself, and said: "if you are that sort of person, I shall take care how I give you a dancing-lesson again!"

[*To be continued next week.*]

PUNISHMENT IN THE DAYS OF OLD.—The mediæval penal code eschewed monotony just as carefully as weakness. Its capital and other corporal punishments might be rather more frequent than modern prejudices approves of, but excellent care was taken to divest them of tedious uniformity. Mr. Justice TRESILYAN, the very worthy predecessor of JEFFREYS, was quite an artist in this species of deadly variety, as the followers of JOHN BALL and WAT TYLER experienced, some of whom he hanged four times over before he allowed them to die. But clever as our English adepts were—and some of them were exceedingly so—we must admit that they competed but poorly with their continental rivals, with whom, in the good old time, death was beyond all question the veritable "king of terrors." Thanks to our novelists, the reading public is pretty well acquainted with the commoner appliances of torture, and we are therefore not under the necessity of enlarging on such fascinating items as the rack, the wheel, the thumbscrew, and the boot. But these were only the everyday forms of punishment. There were always individuals, Princes and politicians, especially of the Byzantine Empire, who rose superior to such vulgar usages, and with whom "killing by inches" was not a mere figure of speech, but a dread reality. Indeed, some of their detestable inventions of cruelty have obtained as wide celebrity as the bull of Phalaris. There was the *chambre à cruces*—a heavy chest, short, shallow and lined with sharp stones—in which the sufferer was packed, and the lid, heavily weighted, shut down on him. There were the "berlicies," consisting of a mattress, on which the victim was fastened by the neck with bullock's sinews, to keep him from moving, while his legs were passed through a kind of stocks, and crushed between two great logs of wood, on the uppermost of which a man was seated; the process being repeated on the third day, which, as the old chronicler tells us, "is the cruelest thing that ever was heard of." There were the iron cages of LOUIS XI., in which some of his victims spent years, and which were so maliciously contrived that every position—standing, sitting, or lying—was equally uncomfortable to the occupant. But unquestionably, the master contrivances of all these delicate inventions for producing excrutiating agony were the "*baiser de la vierge*" of Baden-Baden, and the "iron coffin" of Lisea. In the former the prisoner, blindfold and fastened in a chair, was lowered by a windlass through a well-like shaft, reaching from the top of the castle deep down into the heart of the rock on which it stands, so deep—for the shaft still exists—that the visitor passing beneath can barely discern the glimmering daylight at the top. Here he was immured in a dungeon hewn out of the living stone, and fitted with a door of the same material a foot thick, so artfully constructed that it was not to be distinguished from the adjoining wall. In this miserable cell, surrounded by darkness that might be felt—silent, helpless, hopeless, like a toad in the centre of its block—he remained until the hour of trial. He was then brought before his judges, who awaited him, masked and solemn, in a larger excavation, called the Hall of Judgment. From thence he was conducted to the torture chamber—a den amply supplied with all the necessary implements—and subjected to its amenities according to the discretion of his judges. This over, the captive was sped through the last act of the tragedy. He was unbuckled from his iron bed, and directed to kiss a bronze statue of the Virgin, that stood at the end of one of the passages leading from the chamber, as the seal of whatever declaration had been wrung from his agony. Wearily he dragged himself along, with tottering limbs and failing strength, until, as he raised his lips to the mild face of the Madonna, a trap door gave way beneath his tread, and precipitated him, fathoms down, upon a series of delicately poised wheels—

All horrent with projecting spears—

which his fall set in rapid motion. Nor do we exaggerate in the least, for the fragments of the murderous machinery, stuck thickly over with bits of bone and pieces of dress, still remain at the bottom of the oubliette. More awful still was the punishment of the iron coffin, wherein the prisoner saw his dungeon contracting round him day by day and hour by hour, the sides stealing up and the roof creeping down—slowly, steadily, silently—passionless as fate, and as remorseless—the dread machinery maintaining the calm monotony of its march, through lingering days and nights of horror, until the final collapse crushed him.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

WANDERING WILLIE.

From "Rainbows in Springtide."

Willie went out one morning
The first of the sun to see;
He heard a rivulet laughing,
"I follow you home," said he.
The river had run for a thousand years,
Willie had lived for three.

Down by the singing river
The rushes had made their bed;
"Tis me to be king of the castle,"
Said Will, with a haughty head.
He shouldered a reed as a sentry's gun,
Pacing with martial tread.

Old mother sheep was feeding—
"What brings him, that boy, this way?"
She slowly came after Willie,
The warrior edged away:
The one that was dumb was in earnest then,
Neither enjoyed the play.

"This is the giant," said Willie,
"And I am the valiant knight;
If only he would not come quite so close,
I think I should like to fight."
The sheep followed closer, and closer yet,
Willie grew white with fright.

Over the hedge went Willie,
And into the ditch fell he;
The ground it was soft, and no limb was scarred,
Save only one dimpled knee.
"This is the mortal combat,
And I am the slain," said he.

"Carry me home, ye maidens,"
As nurse with a frown appears.
"I am a weary pilgrim,
Lost for a hundred years."
"Moments," says nurse, serenely;
She may have had private fears.
"Nobody missed me!" cried Willie,
The hero dissolved in tears.

WHAT IS IN THE MOON?—Is the moon habitable? To this question the selenographer will reply by pointing out its mountains and its almost entirely volcanic features, its bare and arid surface—soil it has none—its want of atmosphere, and the extremes of burning heat and more than arctic cold to which it is in quick alternation exposed. Vast saharas without a single oasis; piles of mountains, but, unlike those of the Andes, Himalayas or Hindu-Kush, they have no snow-capped summits and woody sides, no streams and torrents, the beginnings of mighty rivers. In vain the eye searches for fertile valley or green meadow, or

"Tempered sun and water, earth and air,
In changing composition ever mix."

There is no variation of color or appearance of surface which would indicate vegetation or a change of seasons. The absence of such an atmospheric investment, with its attendant clouds, as is given to the earth, exposes the lunar surface to the direct and unbroken force of the sun's rays, which are also radiated back from it into space without being refracted. The vaporous atmosphere which acts as a warm clothing to the earth is wanting to the moon. The great extremes and rapid alternations of temperature would of themselves render animal life impossible, at least in such organisms as are found in the earth. The alternation is that of unmitigated and burning sunshine continued for an entire fortnight, and an intensity of cold far exceeding that of our Arctic Winter for the same time. We read in Capt. STURT's narrative of his travels of exploration into the interior of Australia, that in one place, "the ground was almost a molten surface, and if a match fell upon it, it immediately ignited." But even this is quite tolerable when compared with the maximum heat of the moon, which is estimated by ALTHAUS, the German physicist, to be eight hundred and forty degrees of Fahrenheit; it occurs on the twenty-second day of lunation, or seven days after the day of full moon. This heat exceeds that of the fusing point of tin and lead. The greatest cold is about half a day after the first quarter; it is equivalent to ninety-two degrees Fahrenheit below zero, or one hundred and twenty-four degrees below the freezing point, which would suppose a fall of nine hundred and thirty-two degrees in about fifteen days. Such a picture as this is sadly at variance with the sanguine views advanced by the good Bishop of Chester, JOHN WILKINS, brother-in-law to OLIVER CROMWELL, in "A Discourse tending to prove that 'tis probable there may be another Habitable World in the Moon;" accompanied by a second "Discourse concerning the probability of a passage thither." In some of his guesses Bishop WILKINS was quite successful, as when he said that high mountains, deep valleys and spacious plains are to be found in the body of the moon; but he was at fault, as we know now, in supposing that this satellite has an atmosphere "of grass vaporous air" immediately accompanying its body. He thinks it probable that there may be inhabitants in the moon, but, with becoming caution, he does not venture to describe them. Increasing, however, in his faith, he suggests a belief of there being a paradise on the moon, as such a place, he alleges, ought to be exempt from the extremes of heat and cold—a condition of things which he assumes for this planet. Nowadays, were one to indulge in speculations of this nature, and admit that they are really Lunarians, we should be compelled to believe that so far from enjoying an elysium, they are undergoing some of the torments of an *Inferno*, to be described by another Dante. What rich materials for the genius of satire and song to people lunar regions with the doomed spirits of those who have acted prominent parts on the surface of our own earth from the beginning of the French revolution to the present time! The Bishop believed that a voyage of discovery to the moon would be made at some future day. "We have not," he says, "now any Drake or Columbus to undertake this voyage, or any Dædalus to invent a conveyance through the air. However, I doubt not but that Time, who is still the father of new truths, and hath revealed unto us many things which our ancestors were ignorant of, will also manifest to our posterity that we now desire, but cannot know." KEPLER is quoted as having no doubt but that as soon as the art of flying is found out, some of the nation of the discoverers "will make one of the first colonies that shall inhabit the other world." Had Bishop WILKINS lived a century later, and seen the Montgolfiers sail through the air in a balloon, he would doubtless have been still more sanguine in the success of a lunar voyage; but nearly another century has passed and we are still as far from the moon as ever. We have not learned to navigate the atmospheric ocean by which we are surrounded; and even if science could reveal to us the means of doing so, our aeronauts could not pass beyond the limits of this ocean, or a distance of between forty and fifty miles at the most. Airless space, a dreary void, would furnish nothing to float in; but failing to offer the needed resistance to the surface of the distended balloon, this would ensue a something worse watery shipwreck for the adventurous voyagers.—*Lippincott's Magazine for July.*

GEN. TODLEBEN.—Col. DE TODLEBEN was born in one of the Baltic Provinces lying within the dominions of Russia, and to Russia accordingly he has ever devoted himself; but by race, and name, and feature, and warlike quality, he is the fellow-countryman of Count BISMARCK and some of the most formidable of the troops which conquered at Sadowa. While the Empire he serves is the Empire of the Czars, the Power he represents and almost seems to embody is the Power of North Germany. * * * His devotion to the study of his profession had been unstinted; and, indeed, there was a period when his practice of the business of mining had kept him mainly underground during a third part of each year; but, although his craft had been learned at all this vast cost of toil, he was saved from the mistake of overvaluing it by his strong common sense, but also, perhaps, by his wholesome experience of the trenches before Silistria, and the rough tasks of war in the Caucasus. Therefore, whenever his art was not really applicable, it did not seem so in his eyes. How and when to apply it to the business of war he exactly knew. * * * Toward the creation of all this confidence, both his manner, race and his expression of feature were conducing. For although, as might be expected from his northern, that North German conformation of head and countenance which denote a man fitted for violent bodily conflict, lasting out to the death, and although he even seemed to be one to whom the very labors of fighting and of exterminating the weaker breeds of men must be an easy and delightful exertion of natural strength, he had joyous, kind-looking eyes, almost ready to melt with good-humor, and a bearing and speech so frank and genial that people were instantly inclined to like, and, very soon after, to trust in him. From his looks and demeanor it could not at all be inferred that he was a man who had devoted his mind to a science; and, for this very reason perhaps, he had the less difficulty in making people yield to his judgment. No one who had so much as seen him could imagine that his power of doing the right thing at the right time had been at all warped by long study of the engineering art. No one who had once conversed with him could doubt that, body and soul, he was a man of action—nothing more, nothing less. A race, corrupted by luxury and the arts of peace, knows instinctively that it must succumb to a nature of this kind. I imagine that few men of great intellect have ever attained so closely as he did to that which the English describe when they speak of a man as being practical.—*Kinglake's Crimea.*

A HINT FOR TRAVELERS.—A well-known German traveler, F. JAGER, in his *Sketches of Travel in Singapore, Malacca, Java*, (Berlin, 1866,) describes the powder of the *Pyrethrum roseum* as a specific against all noxious insects, including the troublesome mosquitoes and those which attack collections. He says: "A tincture prepared by macerating one part of the *Pyrethrum roseum* in four parts of dilute alcohol, and, when diluted with ten times its bulk of water, applied to any part

ments. As the Hessian and Prussian troops all belong to the North German army, such a request might be granted without any difficulty, were it not for the behavior of the Grand Duke of Hesse and his French sympathies, which make it unadvisable to place the fortress into the hands of troops still dependent on an un-German Government. These circumstances have resulted in the refusal of the request.

COUNT BISMARCK.

Count BISMARCK has been very ill. He suffered from an inflammation of the "rippenfell," (membrane covering the inside of the thorax.) He is better now, but his nerves are so much affected, that a few weeks of absolute retirement and repose must be allowed him.

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

Speaking of Frankfort, I must mention the shameful manner in which the Press of that city is treated by the Prussian Police. The *Frankfort Zeitung*, in particular, has to put up with a great deal of annoyance. One or two editions are confiscated almost every week, and no damages of any kind are paid, when, as it almost always happens, the Court decides that the articles complained of are not punishable by law. The paper, therefore, generally takes the precaution of sending an advance copy to the Police as soon as possible, in order to know in time whether any article in it might give offence to that very sensitive Prussian body. As there is no time to replace an objectionable article, the space it occupies often remains blank, consequent upon its removal. As the Police objects to such an exposure, it often prefers seizing the whole form from which the paper is to be printed, thus stopping the issue altogether and entailing a great loss upon the publishers. This persecution of the Press, it would seem, is still one of the principal and favorite measures of German Governments.

POVERTY IN EAST PRUSSIA.

The suffering of the poor in East Prussia is still very great, and even greater than it was in Winter, for what they then had in the way of provisions is gone, and the harvest this year will scarcely remedy the evil, as in the Spring they had no corn for seed. I am very glad to inform you that my appeal in the TIMES to the kindness and benevolence of the Americans has had some effect. The office of the *Staatsbuerger-Zeitung*, in Berlin, received from America about $400, which have been transmitted to the proper authorities in East Prussia. The paper gave receipts for the whole amount, and returned warm thanks to the generous givers.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Italian Government and the Temporal Power—Papal Aspirations—Napoleon's Intentions—Constitution Day—German Politics—Political Assassinations—The Mount Cenis Railway.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 9, 1868.

Do not be misled by the reports which are frequently put afloat about agents of the Italian Government being sent to treat with the Pope. In the present posture of affairs there is less probability than ever that anything looking the least like accommodation can be brought about. The spirit of the present Italian Ministry is not in any degree one of hostility to France, whatever may be the temper of a considerable part of the population. And it is the interest of the French Government, under present circumstances, to let things at Rome remain much as they are. By every motive of prudence, Italy is bound to keep quiet; and I believe there is enough political wisdom in the country to keep the ardent spirits under restraint.

Perhaps there is not one in Italy who cares less for Italian nationality than PIUS IX. Not that the man FERRETI has not a heart capable of Italian sympathies, for we know that on more than one occasion he has expressed himself with much tenderness in addressing his countrymen. But as Pope, and leader in the unjust strife to preserve the abuses and secular privileges which are the baleful heritage of the Papacy, he and those around him are willing to sacrifice Italian independence and unity, and even the existence of the nation. If any have doubted before, it must be pretty clear to them now, that Italian liberty has nothing to expect from the Roman power. The hierarchy has planted its foot more firmly than ever, and is determined to fight it out on the old line. The Pope, with the assistance, not of his friends in Italy, but of blind devotees in all parts of the world, is making of the hand-breadth of territory left him a citadel, not for his own defence, for no one will harm the old man, but for carrying on war against Italy and the enemies of the Temporal power wherever they are found.

PAPAL PROJECTS.

My friends the priests assure me that it is the intention of the ecclesiastical authority to take advantage of European complications and of a general European war, which they believe to be inevitable, to obtain the restoration of all lost power. If it be possible, the Pope is determined to have back every inch of territory which he has lost. History tells us that JULIUS II., at the age of 80, led his troops at the siege of Bologna, and was the first to mount the breach which his artillery had made. PIO NONO, in defence of a cause which we do not approve, may, at the age of 77, win our admiration by a display of energy not less bold. Fat as he is, PIUS IX. can waddle five miles every day and not feel the worse for it, and after so many other exploits may be disposed to flesh his maiden sword in this new campaign.

The Pope has given us another proof of his logical consistency and his resolution, by telling DARBOY, the Paris Bishop, plainly, that he must take the back track, or he may never hope to arrive at a red mantle and hat, the objects of his worldly ambition. But enough for to-day of the Holy Father.

CONSTITUTION DAY.

Day before yesterday was the *festa* of the *Statuto*, or Constitution of the State. Years ago it used to be celebrated with great splendor at Turin, but here not much account is made of it. It is the Fourth of July of Italy, and the great anniversary of the year. But each city is at liberty to have its own favorite *fête*, and that of Florence has been, time out of mind, that of St. John, the patron saint. Still, something was done in recognition of the Constitution, now twenty years old. The fundamental law of Italy has nearly come of age. Beginning its beneficent work in the small State of Piedmont, it has extended its blessing quite to the Southern point of the Peninsula.

Early in the morning there were several thousand troops drawn out in the Cascine, inspected by the King and Gen. CADORNA, after which, in the open field, there was a military mass. At intervals during the day there were explosions of artillery from the fortress, and the bells rang out lively peals.

NAPOLEON'S INTENTIONS.

Is France to be confined within her present limits? and is German unity to be stopped at the stage which it has at present reached?—are the inquiries which are constantly arising in the minds of those who are watching the progress of European changes. Probably few intelligent observers believe that a check has been put upon ambition on the one part, or upon aspirations for national unity on the other. The French Emperor will hardly be able to content his people long with having made Paris the toy-shop of Europe, if he allows its political supremacy to pass away.

By every sign, we are persuaded that France has no intention of resigning her influence in Italy; but, on the other hand, is determined to use every means to increase it. Austria, in her time, had nearly obtained the political control of the Peninsula, by an alliance with Rome, and by relations of family with the reigning Princes. France has taken her place with similar influences; reducing the number of Italian rulers to VICTOR EMMANUEL and the Pope, instead of the half dozen Governors with whom it was formerly necessary to plot.

GERMAN POLITICS.

The lessons of humiliation which Austria of late years has received have forced her to make some effort for reform. If the Empire does not go to pieces it may yet be pushed further forward on the same road. But the sympathies of the world are not so much with that as with the German State. Austria is not a nation, but a military hierarchy, trying to keep together, and govern by force, a number of petty and heterogeneous races or nationalities. If the Empire perishes, it will be no great loss to the world.

But the effort of the great German people for union has in it something which excites the ardor of the enthusiasts, and wins the sympathies of generous minds. A new German Empire, stretching from the Baltic and North Seas to the Adriatic, governing forty millions of men of the same race, would be a stronger barrier than any other which could be raised against French ambition on the one hand, or Russian aggression on the other.

The Italians see no peril to their interests in a powerful purely German State. This nationality is sufficiently vigorous to withstand influences exerted by any other than people of the Latin race. The project of a United States of Europe is a dream probably never to be realized until differences of language and of national partiality are made to disappear; but with a powerful Germany a new balance of power may be created which will force Europe to keep the peace.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

Italy has her share of political assassinations, generally committed upon some placeman serving under the Crown. During the past year several such cases of murder have been recorded, either the Prefet of some remote district, or the Syndic of an obscure town, being the victim. Last week the King's *Procuratore* or solicitor, at Ravenna, was stabbed, in the evening, at the door of his own house. The wound was fatal, and although the place was the most public in the town, near the theatre, the murderer has not yet been discovered. The frequency of such acts makes the matter one of serious public concern, both with reference to individual safety and the credit of the community. What makes the last case more unfortunate—to say the least—for the Government, is the fact that although there must have been witnesses of the assassination, not one has yet been found who will admit to the authorities the slightest knowledge of the act. When the body of the defunct officer was removed for burial, it was not even followed by any of those whose duty it was to pay it respect.

THE MOUNT CENIS RAILWAY.

The tramway over Mount Cenis is to be opened for general traffic to-day, and some satisfaction is felt that for the future the time is to be reduced five or six hours between this and France, or I might say America. We are already enjoying great advantages. Under the new postal treaty, it actually costs less to send a letter from Florence to New-York than from here to London, if we take into account that we are allowed double the weight for a single letter than the English are. As to prepaid newspaper postage, the benefit is equally great.

ANGELICO.

OUR CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Murder of Prince Michael of Servia—Movements of the French Court—The Fourth of July in Paris—Street Railways in Brussels—Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 12, 1868.

The news of the assassination of Prince MICHEL, of Servia, will have reached you before this by telegraph. It caused considerable excitement on its arrival here yesterday, from the apprehension that it was due to political causes, and it was followed by a rumor that an insurrection had broken out in the Principality. The accounts received by telegraph to-day have, however, dispelled this fear, and it is now ascertained that the murder had no political motive whatever. It appears that the Prince, who has been divorced from his wife for the last couple of years, had avowed his intention of marrying again, and it was to prevent him carrying out his purpose that his life was taken. Such, at least, is the story current to-day. The divorced wife of the Prince, a lady of great beauty, but to whom he had taken a dislike on account of her bearing him no children, is living in retirement in a convent in the neighborhood of Paris. His nephew, the heir presumptive to the throne of Servia, and now in his thirteenth year, resides with his tutor, M. HUET, in the Rue d'Enfer. He is well known in the quarter, and may be often seen playing about with the boys of the neighborhood. M. HUET is a Republican, and his selection as preceptor of the young Prince is, to say the least of it, a singular one. A late telegram this evening announces the death of the lady with whom the Prince was walking when he was attacked, and who was wounded in the *melée*.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on Tuesday last for Fontainebleau, where they will remain until the end of the month. In July the Emperor will go to the camp at Chalons, and thence to Plombieres.

Although the Marquis DE CAUX, the *pretender* of ADELINA PATTI and the best waltzer in France, has resumed his post in the Imperial suite, there will be no festivities of any kind during the stay of the Court at Fontainebleau, unless a few official dinners can be said to fall under this designation. The leisure moments of monarchs like NAPOLEON III. are not periods of blissful idleness. Messrs. CONTI and PICTRI, the two Secretaries of the Imperial Cabinet, accompany his Majesty; so work is evidently intended.

The Emperor and Empress are very matutinal in their habits, and are to be seen walking together early every morning in the English garden. Toward 11 they are joined by the Prince Imperial, and breakfast is served in the apartment called the *Salle du Conseil*, and which served as a sort of sitting room for the family of LOUIS PHILIPPE. The *Salon Chinois*, in which most of the time of the Imperial family is spent, fully justifies the predilection shown for it. The first object that strikes the eye of the visitor on entering it is the famous picture of WENTERHALTER representing the Empress surrounded by her Maids of Honor. Before it stands the fine statue of CORDIER'S negress, and scattered around in every direction are to be found Chinese ornaments of the most costly description, such as pagodas in massive gold and precious stones, vases of indescribable form, monsters in copper gilt, the crown of the Emperor of the two Kiangs, mandarin sabres, the famous necklace presented to the Empress by Gen. MONTAUBAN, and the Barbary organ of the Prince Imperial.

After breakfast the Emperor gives audience in the library or rides in the forest accompanied by his son. It may be stated as a fact illustrative of the tendency of certain talents to perpetuate themselves in families that the Prince Imperial already exhibits his fathers and great-uncle's predilection for mathematic? Dinner is always punctually served at 7:30 o'clock in the gallery of Diana, which was reconstructed by NAPOLEON I. In the work of restoration the utmost pains were taken to preserve as nearly as possible unaltered the original design of HENRY IV. On the accession of LOUIS XVIII to the throne of France this monarch took advantage of the few trifling decorations remaining to be completed in the gallery of Diana, to place an inscription there stating that this portion of the palace was furnished in the twenty-eighth year of his reign. The anachronism has since disappeared.

On Sunday Mass is celebrated in the chapel built in 1529 by HENRY QUATRE. Its construction was due to a remark made by the Spanish Ambassador. The King, having conducted the haughty Castilian through the various departments of the Palace, asked him what he thought of so regal a residence. The Spaniard replied, "This house would be still more beautiful if God lodged here as well as your Majesty."

The Emperor and Empress occupy the apartments whose last tenants were LOUIS SEIZE, MARIA ANTOINETTE and NAPOLEON I. The approach to this portion of the Palace is by the famous *Cour des Adieux*, where the first NAPOLEON parted from the Imperial Guard which had served him so faithfully throughout his campaigns. One of the ante-chambers leading to the Imperial apartments, called the *ante-chambre des Huissiers*, possesses some remarkable pictures, such as the "Lesson on the Flute," by LANCRET; "Clelie," by STELLA, and a landscape by TURPIN DE CRISSE. Adjoining this room is the cabinet of the Emperor's secretary, the walls of which are adorned by a magnificent piece of tapestry representing Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, and ALEXANDER the Great. After traversing the bath-rooms of the Empress, which are decorated with paintings on glass, style LOUIS QUATORZE, the visitor reaches the Emperor's cabinet, which is no other than the apartment in which NAPOLEON I. signed his abdication. The ceiling of this room was painted by Baron RENAUD, and the furniture is in the style of LOUIS QUATORZE, after designs executed by PERCIER and FONTAINE. In front stands a massive mahogany bureau, with gilt ornaments in the heavy style of the First Empire, and on the right is the celebrated picture of NAPOLEON I. reading a dispatch, with the young King of Rome playing on his knees. In the centre of the apartment is a plain little table on one pillar, the foot of which is much damaged by constant contact with a spurred boot, the impatience of which has left its marks upon it. It was on this simple piece of furniture, which forms a striking contrast to the rest of the *mobilier*, that NAPOLEON I. signed his abdication. The Emperor's bedroom adjoins this apartment. The bed, draped with velvet and fringed with gold, is the same on which NAPOLEON I. LOUIS XVIII., CHARLES X. and LOUIS PHILIPPE passed many an agitated and sleepless night. The bedroom of the Empress was formerly also that of MARIE ANTOINETTE. The tapestry which adorns the walls was the gift of the City of Lyons to that unfortunate Queen. The revolution in its fierce hatred of "the Austrian," tore it down and sold it by auction. It was subsequently sought for, found and repurchased by NAPOLEON I. This apartment used to be called the room of "the five Maries." Its denomination will now have to be modified as regards the number, having been successively occupied by six Sovereigns of that name, viz.: Marie de Medicis, Marie Therese, Marie Antoinnette, Marie Louise, Marie Amelie and Marie Eugenie. Crossing the staircase the visitor arrives at a suite of three small rooms modestly furnished, called the hunting apartments of LOUIS QUINZE. They are now occupied by the Prince Imperial. Close to the private apartments of the Imperial family are those formerly occupied by Mme. DE MAINTENON, and which are at present appropriated to the use of the Grand Duchess MARIE of Russia, to gratify whom their Majesties hastened their departure for Fontainebleau.

NATURALIZATION RIGHTS.

Mr. BANCROFT has just concluded with the Bavarian Government a similar treaty to that which he signed in Berlin in February last with the Confederation of the North, defining and protecting the rights of emigrants. It is in form a little different—an explanatory protocol being added intended to meet the conflicting interpretations given to the latter instrument in the Reichstag. There is no doubt that the example thus set will soon be followed by all the European Courts. The principle of national justice involved in the question is too manifest for even the most despotic Government to resist it, the more especially when they know that sooner or later they will be compelled to accept it by the force of events.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

No preparations are as yet being made for the celebration of the national anniversary by our American residents here. As far as I can gather, the Southerners are not only willing but desirous of joining any manifestation that may be got up. I do not think that an open-air *fête* will be attempted, the ill-success of the last, owing to the unfavorable character of the weather, having thrown a damper on any project of this kind. A banquet at the Grand Hotel, to which ladies as well as gentlemen will be admissible, will probably be the form which the celebration will take.

Gen. DIX has gone to Switzerland with his family for a couple of weeks, but he will be back in time to take his part in any demonstration that may be decided upon. There are a good many Americans in Paris just at present. It is to be hoped that the celebration this year will be such as to mark a complete oblivion of political and sectional differences.

HENRI ROCHEFORT AND LA LANTERNE.

M. ROCHEFORT's new journal is having an immense success. It is said that upwards of 150,000 copies were sold of the first number. It hits the Government hard, and does not scruple to revive, by inuendo, the calumnies against the Emperor's mother. Its sale has been prohibited on the public thoroughfares. The public generally approve M. ROCHEFORT's motives for refusing to fight the Prince de la Moskowa. A report was current in town last night that he had gone out with the Prince on a fresh provocation, and had been killed. A friend of mine has just written to me that he met M. ROCHEFORT about an hour ago, and that no encounter had taken place.

STREET RAILWAYS IN EUROPE.

The American street railway system, after being pronounced a failure in London, and imperfectly experimented upon in Paris is about to be introduced in Brussels. A concession for forty years has been granted by the municipality of that city to a company calling itself "The European Street Railway Company," for the construction of a line to be completed in October next, and which will run from the Porte de Schaarbeck to the Bois de la Cambre. Following the most crowded streets and traversing the finest portions of the city the experiment will be made with every advantage. So far as revenue is concerned the company will go to work on sure *data*. Although the number of pedestrians per hour, going to the Bois de la Cambre, is estimated at over 4,000 persons, they have only made their calculation at three and one-half passengers per mile, about one-third less than the average on the Baltimore, New-York, Brooklyn and Massachusetts lines, and less than one-half the number per mile carried on the Quebec road. The sum to be paid to the contractors for the concession, caution money, and railway fully equipped is to be $150,000, $75,000 of which amount the contractors are to receive in shares of the Company to be fully paid up, $25,000 in bonds of the Company at par and $50,000 in money. It is calculated that besides the 7 per cent. interest on the bonds, the Company will be able to pay 10 per cent. dividend on the shares, leaving $2,500 for the annual redemption of the bonds, $3,750 for cost of administration, and $2.160 to be carried to the reserve fund. The line is about three miles and a half in length, and takes in in its route most of the public buildings, including the Royal Palace, the Chamber of Representatives, the Senate, the Government Offices, the Military School, the Theatre du Parc, the Circus, &c.

The Company which has obtained this valuable concession is incorporated under the English law, (limited,) but I understand that several of the leading men in it are Americans. It has been formed with a view to obtain similar privileges in all the principal cities in Europe, and this Brussels grant is regarded as a certain step toward securing them, as it will serve at once to demonstrate the superior advantages of these lines in crowded thoroughfares, and overcome the foolish prejudices that have been raised against them by interested persons.

MUSICAL.

Mlle. LOUISE, the *demoiselle de compagnie* of ADELINA PATTI, is about to marry a Vicomte who is very much in love with her blond tresses. The turn of the Diva's *femme de chambre* will come next, then that of her *cuisiniere*. They must all, they say, marry titles. Complimentary, is it not, to the French nobility?

The "Herculaneum" of FELICIEN DAVID will be produced at the Grand Opera between the 19th and 26th of this month. It is said that LUCCA and FRICCI will be engaged to give a few representations at the Italiens before going to Russia.

Propositions have been made to THERESA to cross the channel after she gets through with her engagement at Havre. "Dorcas is willing," but wants 1,500 francs a night to induce her to overcome her horror of sea sickness.

OFFENBACH, whose style of composition is daily losing favor in Paris, seems to be striking root in London and New-York. Mlle. SCHNEIDER is to be paid the handsome sum of £40 nightly for familiarizing the Cockneys with the platitudes of his music, and Mlle. IRMA MARIE leaves this month for New-York with a similar mission, having been engaged for Bateman's troupe. The Marie family are very talented, and it is not unlikely that Mlle. IRMA will attain to the same degree of popularity with you that her sister has secured here.

SCHANENBERG, the Paris music publisher, has just brought out a collection of Romances by Signor MUZIO, entitled "*Les Feuilles d'or*. A Neapolitan song, a tarantella and a Venetian barcarola are especially to be admired. They will no doubt soon find their way to New-York.

On the 21st of next month a new opera by WAGNER, entitled "Les Maîtres Chanteurs de Nuremberg," is to be produced at Munich. The representation is to last six hours.

THEATRICAL.

CHARLES DICKENS' new piece, "L'Abime," is having great success at the Vaudeville. It is impossible to get tickets without securing them several days beforehand. DICKENS left Paris without having seen the piece produced. A box was prepared for him for the first night, but as the critical hour approached he became so nervous that he was unable to leave his hotel, and consequently did not have an opportunity of enjoying his success.

ADAH ISAACS MENKIN is to play the *rôle* of the *Queen of the Amazons*, in the new spectacular piece which is about to be produced at the Chatelet, under the title of "Theodorus." The scenery, it is said, is being prepared under the direction of an artist who accompanied the Abyssinian expedition.

JAPAN.

A Visit to Osaka—The Streets, Dwellings and Cemeteries—A Japanese Funeral—The Ruins of the Tycoon's Palace and the Pagoda—A Hiogo Tea-House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HIOGO, Tuesday, March 3, 1868.

On March 5 we accompanied Gen. VAN VALKENBURG and his numerous *suite* to Osaka, where, after anchoring, we took boat for the shore. Within half a mile of land there is a broad shoal with only four feet of water. On this bar Admiral BELL and twelve sailors perished in January, and the spot is marked by a pole driven into the sand spliced with an oar from the unfortunate barge. When the wind blows landward the waves dash over this shoal with fearful violence, converting it into a vast expanse of breakers, in which no boat can live. When we crossed it its surface was as smooth as glass, but the uplifted oar uttered its warning against the danger lurking beneath this deceitful calm. Soon we were in the river on which Osaka is built, and noted the houses peeping over the heavy levee, the latter forming a towpath, along which I saw an occasional native dragging his boat. Osaka is the Venice of Japan, and is intersected by a number of canals. These are overhung by the verandahs of adjacent houses, which afford excellent *coignes d'avantage* for the hideously painted and fantastically dressed tea-house girls, who gathered there to watch and to welcome the barge laden with strangers. The bridges were graced with a mixed multitude of men and women (the former largely composed of the military,) children and nurses with babies, all bearing an expression of welcome, and shouting at the top of their voices, *Ohio*, which means, "How are you?" Our boat thus swept along, passing a long series of balconies thus crowded with a curious multitude. Mr. MELBYE, our artist, kept his pencil in constant exercise, giving enduring shape to this exciting scene for the benefit of *Harper's Weekly*. Our interpreter, PROUNDES, chaffed and bandied repartees with the occupants of the verandahs, and whenever a face appeared that could lay claims to even a moderate degree of prettiness its smile was returned from the barge. Having reached the wharf, a short walk brought us to an avenue of temples, into which the crowd was not allowed to follow, and here we found the headquarters of the Legation. This avenue is broad and stately, and is lined on either side by temples of appropriate architecture, with broad overhanging eves and heavy tiled roofs. Every gable terminates in a griffin's or lion's head, or of some horrid semblance of the human face grinning diabolically upon the spectator. The shrine of the deity is to be found inside, and exhibits elaborate lacquer and ornaments. Beyond this is an extensive suite of rooms, with a beautiful floorcloth an inch and a half thick, which is never soiled by the sandal, and which is by turns both chair and bed. These priestly apartments are separated by sliding screens of thick paper, such as are used in all dwellings. They require no furniture, for the simple wants of the Japanese have not reached such requirement, and there is an air of lightness and neatness about the unpainted but polished woodwork, the paper doors and windows, and the lacquered ceiling, which one cannot but notice. Creeping along through gateways and narrow passages I made a number of strange explorations in these sacred precincts, and at last found myself suddenly in a spot consecrated to Death. It was a small inclosure filled with low monuments, a narrow flagged walk encircled the place, and diverging paths led to distinct rows of graves. The headstones were quite close together, being seldom more than six inches apart. They were short columns of granite resting on a small square base, and on the former was inscribed in large black characters the names of the dead. I observed one feature which indicates more than the natural affection which man bears for departed worth. In front of each headstone was a little receptacle for a bouquet of flowers or a bunch of green, and not one of these was empty. It gave a sweet and sunny aspect to the abode of mortality. I am told that in this priestly cemetery this custom is steadily cherished, and that the flowers are always fresh and the green is never allowed to wither, in addition to which one may often notice the smoke of incense offered on this spot to the memory of the departed. Some of the monuments in this burial place were so rude as to possess an almost Druidical interest. They consisted of an immense rock of unhewn proportions, balanced on a base, and inscribed with deeply-cut lettering. The burning of the dead is largely practiced among the Japanese, and of the thirty five different forms of worship practiced here, all equally false, but two demand burial in preference to incremation. My acquaintance with their mode of burying the dead is limited to two funerals, which casually came before my notice. On one occasion I was returning from a walk, and my path led beside one of the little cemeteries near Kobi, in which a small party was gathered. It was the hour of sunset, a fitting time for an event of tender sorrow. The mourners were dressed entirely in white, which contrasted with the gaudy robes of a small group of priests. The corpse, in its inclosure lay upon a bier, and offerings of green rice and of flowers were made as though to the *manes* of the dead. Then came the beating of bells and the clang of cymbals. The receptacle which contained the corpse was shaped like a half-barrel, and in this the dead was placed in a sitting posture and all vacant place was filled with combustibles. The friends now all gathered round it and commenced a low, plaintive chant, so monotonous that it seemed merely the repetition of a name which I suppose to have been that of one of their deities. They then separated, and only a few remained to attend to the final service. The receptacle or coffin was placed over a stone trough and covered with a heap of fuel. All gathered in a close circle and the nearest of kin (in this instance a wife,) applied the torch, and as the flames ascended the monotonous chant and the sound of cymbals were renewed in mournful concert. Excessive grief was decently restrained except in the case of a little boy of about ten years, who wept piteously and was taken aside to be comforted. The group broke and one after the other departed, leaving the wife above referred to alone, the image of sorrow and apparently unable to tear herself from the ashes of her husband. I waited till night drew on and the poor widow then departed, leaving me with one who served as grave-digger or sexton, and who seemed a fair sample of this light-hearted class. Coming from a Christian land, I could not but be impressed with the difference in the funeral services. To these wretched Japanese no revelation has opened a bright hereafter. They bury their dead without hope of a resurrection.

THE TYCOON'S CASTLE AND THE PAGODA.

On the following day I visited the ruins of the Tycoon's castle and the Pagoda. The former was a structure of vast size, and its ruins are of great extent. Here is a moat broad and deep, protecting an immense wall with ponderous gates and a covered way. We succeeded in getting inside, and reached the very centre, which consists of a ruined tower, whose summit affords a magnificent view of the city. Having enjoyed this a short time, we observed the approach of one of the guards bareheaded and dressed in a loose "hakama," or pants, but armed with two swords and a gun, who informed us that strangers were not allowed there, and consequently we departed. Osaka is a city of immense extent, but its streets afford little variety. One beholds everywhere the same thing, street after street, of one-story houses, with tiled roofs and overhanging eaves. Horses are seldom seen and wagons are unknown. The chief beast of burden is the cow, which generally draws a rude cart. Should any one march out to the suburbs he would behold at a distance the mighty fortifications of the Tycoon surrounded by a broad moat, either of whose banks are faced with heavy masonry. As we walked along the moat a few ducks flew up so near as to have been good shot for a sportsman, but it is a capital offence to shoot any bird within twenty-five miles of the Tycoon's palace. Continuing our walk, we discovered at the rear a small door in a sallyport which we opened with difficulty. On entering I found that fire and gunpowder had done their work effectually, and all around was a waste of charred and crumbling ruin. A number of coolies were acting the part of wreckers, and were seeking diligently for old weapons, such as swords and gun-barrels, and even fragments of iron. We found an inner moat guarding a still more secluded stronghold. Many of the stones in the wall were of enormous size, and one cannot but wonder how they were carried to this spot and elevated to their place. Within this second fort stood the palace and other important buildings, including quarters for the Tycoon's retainers, which latter were also located in the outer inclosure. Everywhere signs of violent conflict met the eye, and we saw helmets and pieces of armor reddened and shapeless from heat, swords and gun-barrels bent by fire, and quantities of metals run into rude masses. We entered a central ruin, which probably had been a tower, and after clambering to its shattered battlement, obtained a magnificent view of Osaka and its suburbs. Here, as one may imagine, the Tycoon in the days of his glory was wont to gaze on the city which obeyed his sceptre, and one may sigh at the fate of the unfortunate STOTTSBACHI. As I stood gazing upon the enchanting prospect, an officer and eight men, well armed and breathless from haste, came running in to inform us that we were trespassers, and we at once betook ourselves to the main road and soon found our quarters. All this was done before breakfast, which takes place at 12 o'clock, and having dispatched this meal we made a visit to the Pagoda, our party being increased by the presence of the Secretary of the Italian Legation. We formed one line abreast and marched through the streets singing various national songs, Danish, (MELBYE, the artist, being a Dane,) French, Italian and American, and followed by a crowd of Japanese children, bareheaded and barefooted, and in respect to dirty faces and ragged clothes fully comparable to any juvenile crowd in an American city. The Buddhist temple, which now attracted us, covers a large area in the suburbs of Osaka, and the approach through a stone archway is very picturesque. Occasionally one beholds a monument to the memory of the dead, or a shrine to some one of their numerous deities. We observed an immense bulletin (speaking after the fashion of New-York journals) covered with little shingles, on which were advertised the names of those who contributed to the building of the temple. The Pagoda stands in the centre of a large inclosure, whose outer ring is a circle of low sheds, which contain a number of smaller shrines. The main entrance to the grounds, like all the Buddhist temples I visited in China, is guarded by two gigantic figures, clad in armor, and with countenances which leer horribly at one as he passes in. These are the traditionary defenders of the deity, and he is always associated with them. Near each image there hangs against the wall several pairs of enormous sandals, for the use of this brace of giants at any time they may see fit to take pedestrian exercise. A very singular ceremony is in vogue at this place. The worshipers, in passing this gate, devote a portion of their time to pelting these defenders of the faith with spit-balls, and the upper portion of their bodies is largely dotted with these missiles. The particular reason of this I did not learn. The Pagoda is a tower thirty feet square at the base and one hundred feet in height. It looks like a series of four small temples in successive stories, each with projecting eaves grotesquely adorned with griffins and other carvings equally fantastic. At each of the four corners of every roof hangs a bell of curious pattern, and the whole is surmounted by a spire several feet in height. Ascending a few stone steps you enter the first story where there is a shrine and a large picture of Buddh in a sitting posture, his head surrounded by a glory, as in Romish pictures of the holy family. In front of this picture is a small flowering lotus which throughout the East is sacred, but in this instance the flower, instead of nature, is a mere piece of ingenious carving. On a dais in a corner, and partially hid by a screen, two old hags were on their knees crooning over a small *hibatchi* or pot of coals. Their heads were shaved and were covered with that cutaneous eruption which is prevalent in Japan. This, added to their sallow and shriveled countenances, their blackened teeth and vacant eyes, rendered them fearfully repulsive. These wretched creatures were no doubt the guardians of the sacred mysteries of Buddh, and from their lips issue his solemn utterances. I once had some romantic ideas of the sybil of classic days which could not but be brightened by such a picture as that in which GUIDO gave his conception of this mistress of destiny, but these ideas received no small shock when I gazed on these horrid creatures. Who knows but that beneath the vail of Greek romance and poetry were concealed forms and faces such as these? While my attention was divided between the priestesses and the idol, I noticed the approach of an occasional devotee who would sink half way to the floor and with clasped hands and bowed form would mutter a prayer. One feature in this worship might be adopted in Christian communities. Each worshiper before departing placed a small piece of money on the altar, and no one approaches to utter the shortest prayer without accompanying it with a gift. I have observed them at the hour of morning worship, when early though it be, the doors of the temples are crowded, and each one as he pulled the bell to attract the deity's attention, lay down his gifts before breathing his orison. I ascended the Pagoda by a solid stairway which brought me to the second story, and thence by means of rickety ladders, through a series of dim and dismal lofts, festooned with cobwebs, attained at last the summit. Crawling through a small aperture, I stood at length on the balcony. My elevation was one hundred feet from the ground, and afforded a view which for expanse and beauty was truly grand. As I looked inland there spread before me a vast champaign under high cultivation, chequered in every direction with groves, amid whose verdure one might discern the white walls of a farm-house or a temple. Turning to the front I had the great City of Osaka, stretching from my very feet to the distant sea, and in the wilderness of houses we could here and there distinguish the isolated castle of some metropolitan Daimio. Before leaving, both G—— and I wrote our names on one of the griffin's heads in obedience to that propensity which is so common under similar circumstances. It was not easy to find sufficient space for this interesting task, for the walls were covered with the names of devout Japanese whose pilgrimage to the sacred spot terminated on this very balcony. Their motive, however, was very different from ours, inasmuch as it was important in each individual case, to leave this testimony of their faithful performance of duty, in order to secure a blessing from the dull-eyed Buddh. As we descended we passed a five-story column which marks the spot where the Mikado once stopped, and in another part of the city we were shown the temple where he was born.

A HIOGO TEA-HOUSE.

In company with HEBENA, a two-sworded man, who speaks a little English, I recently visited a Hiogo tea-house or hotel. We were shown into a small room facing a little garden, and destitute of all furniture whatever, the Japanese wisely considering all such things incumbrances. We sat down on the thick soft matting, doubling our feet under us, having left our shoes at the door. The attendant brought us a small hibatchi, making a profound salaam as he entered, and accompanying his words with a hissing sound which is imperatively required of a menial when addressing a superior. In a few moments a small tray was brought in, with some little lacquered dishes, containing fried eels, which were very palatable, boiled prawns, oranges, and some esculents, bathed in dark syrup, (which I could not bring myself to taste,) and hot saki, the popular alcoholic drink of the East. After this followed a second course of lobster custard, or something very similar, with a strong flavor of fish oil, which my companion devoured with great avidity with the aid of chopsticks.

I then took a long walk to call again on my friends MUHLA and OHANG, who have left town for a pretty spot in the suburbs, and my way for a long distance lay through the main street of Kobe. Here I saw brawny-armed and red-cheeked tea-house girls cooking rice cakes in the shop fronts, and children gambling for little bits of coin in the street, while some watched baby and looked on. Here, too, were numbers of the bareheaded and two-sworded gentry, contrasted with groups of little girls bound for the temples, and gabbling women returning from the bath. The shopmen, lounging over their "hibatchis," gazed vacantly on the passer-by with this oc-curring utterance, "Ohayoo" (how are you.) Turning down a side street, I came to a beaten path through the open fields, which are a vast garden; no fences are there to mar their beauty, and the rice fields and yellow-blossoming vegetables look in the distance like a velvet carpet figured with green and gold. Soon I came to an old mill driven by a flume whose serpentine course I could trace far up the hills. I crossed a brook, and was gazing upon the exquisite beauty of the scene, when I heard a friendly voice, and found that I was near my destination. In front of MUHLA's cottage stands a pine of great size and age, with its branches trained horizontally so as to cast a wondrous extent of shade. The Japanese hold trees in great esteem, amounting almost to reverence. They train the limbs in fantastic shapes, and sometimes many generations grow up under the same patriarchal shadow. A clump of trees in MUHLA's grounds concealed a shrine, in front of which stood a tall quaint lantern hewn out of granite and lit every night the year round. Entering the cottage I found OHANG making her toilet before a small round polished mirror. She used a rude comb, but no hair brush, and the crown of her head was shaven in order to afford greater facilities for building up those capillary ornaments which women everywhere affect. By her side was a small box containing a white lead cosmetic and several cards of vermillion for the lips. A Japanese belle is not fully dressed until her face and neck are whitened, her lips vermillioned, her teeth made to resemble polished ebony, and, if she be a wife, her eyebrows shaved. Fortunately her feet are spared, and, though the heavy sandals give her a clumsy carriage, one escapes that painful spectacle so common in China—a woman making agonizing attempts to preserve her balance and make progress on a pair of pedal deformities. I had brought OHANG, as a present, a cake of scented soap. This is an article of great rarity, as the Japanese have no soap except what they get from foreigners. They have no word for it, except the name obtained from the Portuguese—*savon*—and, on account of its rarity, this gift was very acceptable. I remained but a short time at MUHLAS', for it was extremely difficult to exchange ideas. After listening attentively to my repetitions, he would reply, "Wakarimasin," ("I don't understand.") Since then I have been studying a phrase-book, and I think I could acquire the language. Its construction reminds me of the Latin, and I do not consider it difficult to learn.

I close with a reference to Japanese currency. There is but little silver in circulation among the masses. The "tempo" of copper is equal to a cent and a-half, and the "cash" is equal to about one-fifteenth of a cent. The people have, comparatively speaking, but little need of money. The main articles of food, such as rice and other vegetables, they grow easily in their garden, and the same garden supplies the cotton which the housewife weaves into clothing for her family. A few cash will purchase a dish of snails or the luxury of a boiled squid, in case one wishes to entertain his friends. The tea which they are continually drinking, and which is always on hand to offer every transient caller, is either grown for domestic use or purchased at the shops for two or three tempos per pound.

MARTEL.

Employment in California—Immigration.

In referring to some misstatements in Eastern papers regarding labor in California, the San Francisco *Alta California* of June 8 quotes as follows from the report of the Secretary of the California Labor and Employment Exchange:

"During the month of May orders were received for 2,029 laborers in every department of the trades represented in the State, and 1,783 persons were furnished with remunerative employment, leaving orders for 246 men still unfilled. The engagements at this office between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. yesterday were only 26, simply because there were no more workmen of the classes required seeking employment. The list included 7 farm hands, 5 carpenters, 2 lathers, 2 painters, 3 laborers, 1 blacksmith, 1 shoemaker, 1 carriage-trimmer and 4 of other occupations. There are orders on the books for nearly 500 farm hands and laborers."

The *Alta* adds: "The simple facts are that there has never been a time when there were fewer men out of employment in San Francisco than at the present day; and there is no city in Europe or America where there are so few desiring work who cannot obtain it. There will always be in every city a class of men who have no particular trade or profession seeking situations as clerks in stores, &c., who cannot find just such employment as they would prefer, but there are not more of this class in San Francisco than elsewhere, and of skilled labor there is no excess, but really a short supply in many branches. So far from the 'excessive emigration' having 'more than supplied the demand for labor,' there is a demand which cannot be filled, and in view of the vast area of territory in California open to settlers and cultivation, it cannot be said that we have had, or are like to have, an excessive immigration. There is room in the Pacific States for all who come at the present rate of immigration for the next ten or twenty years, and a more generally prosperous community does not exist in the civilized world at this time than our own, as our commercial tables, Custom House entries and industrial statistics will amply demonstrate."

The Sad Calamity at Fort Ripley—A Sergeant and His Four Children Burned to Death.

From the St. Cloud, (Minn.) Times, June 20.

By a private note from Mr. A. KRAMER, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Company A, Tenth Infantry, we learn the particulars of a sad calamity which happened at Fort Ripley on Wednesday evening of the present week, by which a whole family excepting one person, met with a shocking death.

At about 9 o'clock of the evening in question, the quarters occupied by Ordnance Sergt. FRANZKEE were discovered on fire, and before any assistance could be rendered by the garrison, was totally consumed, together with Sergt. FRANZKEE and his family of four children—his wife alone by some means escaping through the window. As to her the result is scarcely less deplorable, she having become, in consequence of the disaster, a raving maniac.

The burned bodies of three of the children and the father were recovered, but that of the little girl, 7 years of age, was burned to ashes.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Sergt. FRANZKEE was about 55 years of age, and had been in the military service of the United States for twenty-five years or upwards, having served in the Florida war, and also in the Mexican war, and was serving his sixth term of enlistment at the time of his death.

He was a faithful soldier, well versed in the duties and routine of the military service, and for several years had held the position of Ordnance Sergeant at that post. In addition to his military qualities he was a gentlemanly and genial companion and friend, much respected and beloved by both officers and men. His sad and sudden death has cast a gloom over the hearts of the garrison at the Fort which will be participated in by many warm friends, both in the regular army, and among those of the volunteer service who were stationed at Fort Ripley during the war.

Forgery and Elopement at Geneva.

The Geneva *Courier* of the 24th inst., gives the following particulars in relation to a transaction of recent occurrence in that village:

"Facts have been brought to light within a few days involving in crime one who has heretofore been regarded as respectable in Geneva. About the first of this month, Mr. B. F. WEBSTER presented several notes for discount to the First National Bank of Geneva, the Geneva National Bank, Hotchkiss' Bank at Phelps, and Mr. A. A. POST, of this town. These notes bore what purported to be the indorsement of NATHAN OAKS and Mr. KIRTLAND, two respectable and affluent farmers of the town of Phelps, and the money was advanced on them by the several parties mentioned. But on Saturday last suspicion was excited by the protest of the note discounted by Mr. HOTCHKISS, and the notes were shown to those whose names appeared on them as indorsers. These gentlemen denied the signatures, and it was of course immediately apparent that the crime of forgery had been committed. The perpetrator of this bold deed went in to win or lose on a large scale, as the forged notes, as far as discovered at this time, amount in the aggregate to between $6,000 and $7,000. Mr. WEBSTER had for some time been running the Mansion House in this place, and had within a short period sold out. Taking the proceeds of the sale and the money fraudulently obtained, he eloped with a comely Irish girl named ANN DOYLE, who formerly worked at the American Hotel. WEBSTER had been, we understand, in fair standing as a business man, and was one of the 'City Fathers' of Geneva. What could have induced him to enter into such a course of crime is more than we know. Mr. WEBSTER has been gone over two weeks, and on the 9th he was seen in New-York in company with Miss DOYLE. A warrant has been issued at the instance of Mr. CHEW, of the First National Bank. It is not supposed, however, that he can be found."

Gen. Pope at a College Dinner.

The Commencement exercises of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, took place on the 24th inst., the Regents, and a number of distinguished guests being present. At the commencement dinner, Gen. POPE was called upon to respond to the toast in honor of the army and navy, and was very warmly received, and enthusiastically applauded. Gen. POPE referred to the fact that the deeds of the army and navy had spoken fully for those branches of the service, and that now, when the great body of those heroes who had saved the national life, had been disbanded, it was hardly fitting that the few remaining in the regular service should recount the glory which had been the common honor of so many. He expressed his sincere wishes for the success of the University, and his gratification at the scholarship which has been evinced by her graduates.

THE LINCOLN FAMILY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The recent death of Ex-Gov. LINCOLN has brought to mind some interesting facts about the remarkable family of his father, of which he was the last survivor. LEVI LINCOLN, senior, was born about the middle of the last century, and died in 1820. He had been a member of Congress, Attorney-General of the United States, Acting Secretary of State under Mr. JEFFERSON, and Lieut.-Governor and Acting Governor of Massachusetts. His wife was a woman of distinguished character and talent, and at her funeral she was followed to the grave by two sons who were Governors of Maine and Massachusetts; two other sons, members, one of the Senate, and the other of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. She had two daughters, only, one of whom married Hon. REJOICE NEWTON, a State Senator and distinguished lawyer; the other Hon. L. M. PARKER, also a State Senator and Surveyor of the Port of Boston. Such a family, embracing so much talent and worth, may truly be considered nature's nobility.—*Correspondence Boston Traveller.*

Inmates of the Insane Hospital at South Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, June 6.

Upon a recent visit to the Hospital for the Insane, at South Boston, a gentleman conversed with the celebrated Dr. GEO. W. F. MELLEN, who informed him, confidentially, that he should run for the Presidency this Fall, and expressed the belief that his old enemy, DANIEL PRATT, had caused his confinement in the hospital to keep the track clear of opposition from his (MELLEN's) quarter. A few moments afterward MELLEN said he was sure he had seen PRATT in the building, disguised in the clothing of a woman, which he, however, had succeeded in penetrating, and immediately informed the attendants, who, for some unknown reason had taken no notice of his warning. MELLEN would talk for hours, probably, on political matters if not switched off, and generally closes his conversations by requesting his listeners to deliver articles he had prepared for the Boston Press, but could not prevail on the officers of the Hospital to forward to their address. He thinks his chances of being elected President are much brighter than Gen. GRANT's, and don't apprehend that PRATT can do him much injury in this vicinity, where he is so well known. From politics his attention was turned to the late war, and he somewhat astonished his listeners by remarking that he had seen a Confederate man-of-war at anchor off Fort Independence in our harbor. He said he once sent word to the proper authorities, who paid no respect to his statements, and allowed the bold war vessel to steam away without molestation. In another interview the Doctor stated that he had seen the notorious Gen. BEAUREGARD in the hospital, and had endeavored to ferret out his purpose in visiting it. He was confident that BEAUREGARD had obtained an accurate description of the defences of Boston, and that in the event of another war in the South, our city would be subjected to a bombardment. He blamed the Government for not heeding his warning, and said that it would have been a very easy matter at that time to capture the rebel general. The Doctor said that there was an underground passage between the Theatre Comique, in Boston, and the institution in which he was detained, and that the managers procured all their funny fellows from the South Boston Hospital.

An ex-city official is anxious to talk with all the visitors, claiming that he is a Knight of the Sun and one of the Sublime Princes of Jerusalem, and is disposed to enlighten all upon ancient history.

Another patient will repeat chapter after chapter from the writings of ancient authors. Superintendent WALKER states that the quotations are correct, and that the patient will take up a chapter at any point indicated and carry it through to the end without difficulty.

A middle-aged man, who formerly took an active part in political affairs in this city, talked quite rationally about national politics, and expressed a hope that he should be liberated in season to cast his vote at the Presidential election.

Gen. Pillow's Lawsuit—Decision Rendered and the Case Appealed.

From the Helena (Ark.) Clarion, June 18.

The Judge rendered a decree in the important case of POINTER vs. PILLOW, Tuesday morning. The argument of the case by Gen. CHARLES W. ADAMS for the complainant, and Judge HANLY and Gen. GID. J. PILLOW for defendant, occupied two or three days. As this is one involving a large sum we brief the facts and decree as follows:

In 1860 PILLOW purchased from POINTER 85 negro slaves for $109,296 85, including some $600 for hire. PILLOW executed his notes and mortgage for the amount, payable Jan. 1, 1862, '63, '64 and '65. On April 16, 1862, PILLOW contracted to H. P. COOLIDGE for the sale of all his property, real and personal, for $575,000; contract rescinded and on same day by contract, kept secret, contracted for repurchase, by redelivery of bills given for purchase money and reconveyance by COOLIDGE, the rescinded contract reciting that there was a mortgage in favor of POINTER, and that COOLIDGE "will pay out of the crop then in hand, or subsequent crops, or out of the purchase money, the debts of PILLOW, taking credit for amount paid on his bills." In 1865 POINTER filed his bill to foreclose mortgage, and to hold COOLIDGE liable as Trustee for other property not in mortgage, for the debt to POINTER. PILLOW defended on ground of "no property in man," failure of contract of POINTER, that negroes were slaves for life, and COOLIDGE, that the contract of the 16th of April did not create a trust, but merely an agency and a power to pay debts. Decree against PILLOW for $109,914 47. COOLIDGE discharged, as the contract did not create a trust, and that contract and bills of exchange decreed to be canceled. Appeal by PILLOW allowed in recognizance of $500,000.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The ex-rebel Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, now of the Louisville *Courier*, denies that he has said that "GRANT is no General." He says that in reviewing Gen. GRANT's qualifications as a statesman he has seen no necessary connection between those qualifications and the battles of Donelson or Belmont. Deeming Gen. GRANT's military genius as in no way affecting the questions of public policy now at issue before the country, it had not occurred to him, either that his opinion was of sufficient importance to be regarded, or that it was at all pertinent for him to say whether he thought Gen. GRANT was either a great General or was "no General at all." He has therefore expressed no opinion whatever on the subject.

Every true Democrat, says the Mobile *Register*, holds that the entire batch of Congressional legislation on the subject of Southern reconstruction is unconstitutional, and void in letter and spirit—is, indeed, nothing more nor less than an infliction of tyranny by force of arms. In the *Tribune's* view nothing is plainer than that the pending contest is preeminently one that is safest fought on bold, high and outspoken principle; one in which, not only is it not necessary, but it is dangerous to resort to subterfuge or cowardly dodge in any shape.

Here are some of the terms employed by the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, in depicting the Radical Party of that State, its Press and its supporters: "An unscrupulous and malignant enemy; Radical adventurers and itinerant scallawags; place-seekers, spoilsmen, and the general riff-raff of creation; venomous reptiles whose poison is disseminated far and wide to the destruction of the people; a gang of hireling newspapers confederated together for the purpose of manufacturing all sorts of miserable lies about murderers, robbers, "traitors," the hanging of Union men, &c., &c.

The Atlanta *Constitution* hopes that the very best men of Georgia will be present at the Democratic State Convention in that city on the 22d of July. It wants to see such men as STEPHENS, and TOOMBS, and COBB, and HILL, and LAWTON, and IRWIN, and BENNING, and HULL, and HARDEMAN, and KENAN, and "all that class of giants," once again in counsel, and it feels sure that if the people call upon them they will respond. It urges also the selection of active, energetic, progressive young men.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times & Messenger*, in behalf of an oppressed and long-suffering people, protests against "the infamous proposition, so unexpectedly made to the Democratic Party, and so unexpectedly supported, to unite with the Radical Party in fastening negro governments upon ten of the States of the Union, and warns the supporters of the proposed treachery of the probable and possible consequences of the success of their treason to the white race."

The Jacksonville *East Floridian* regards Judge CHASE as the man who, above all others, is the most available candidate for the Democracy to unite upon. Justice and discretion, it says, he "possesses in an eminent degree. If we look for consummate statesmanship in SALMON P. CHASE, we find it in perfection. Do we need justice, firmness and independence? Those three rare qualifications have been fully displayed in every official act of Mr. CHASE's public career.

The Petersburg *Express* declares that the approaching Presidential election must settle the character of this Government, and fix it as *either white or black*, and it predicts that "should the National Democracy ingloriously shirk this issue and yield to the bribes held out by Mr. CHASE, the South will turn from them as degenerate partisans unworthy the epic glories which, since the foundation of the Government, have given lustre to our country's annals.

In the love of Mammon for its own sake, the Mobile *Tribune* finds the source of all the Confederates' woe; there were too many sordid wretches to be punished for the salvation of the just men to be compatible with divine justice. "In the love of Mammon for its own sake it now foresees the endless cause of woe to the people of the North, "gorged on plunder and grown fat on the blood of their former countrymen."

The Richmond *Whig* insists that the Democratic National Convention should go for success and not for men, and should nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency who will command the largest popular vote. It deems it absolutely essential that the candidates should be so chosen and the platform so constructed as to draw all the Conservatives in the country without regard to antecedents.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that Ex-President PIERCE will be quietly but firmly pushed forward by a very considerable force in the New-York Convention, but "Gen. PIERCE lives rather in the past than in the present, and his success is extremely doubtful."

Let us propitiate the West, says the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*; naturally, geographically and commercially she is our best confederate, and, while on terms of amity with the East, in so far as she is just or generous, we must march to victory side by side with the West.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says decidedly that CHASE is not the man for the South; that the South wants as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency a man in the ranks of that party, a Democrat, true, tried and pronounced.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1868.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has arrived at Chalons, where the soldiers received him with much enthusiasm. The health of Count VON BISMARCK is greatly improved.

Prince NAPOLEON has arrived at Constantinople.

Major-Gen. NAPIER has arrived at Malta.

Later advices received in London report no fighting of consequence in Central Asia.

The steamship *Deutschland*, from Bremen June 13, Southampton June 16, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of bills and petitions were introduced, and referred to Committees. The Tax bill was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee, which was authorized to sit during the daily sessions. The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up, and gave rise to a lengthy debate. The question was on the amendment reported by the Committee on Territories, providing for a new election of members of the Colorado Legislature. An amendment offered by Mr. HOWE, directing the new Legislature to choose United States Senators, provided the Legislature decide to ask for admission as a State, was agreed to. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

Mr. JULIAN introduced in the House a joint resolution, which was agreed to, providing that hereafter, when any tribe of Indians shall decide to dispose of its lands, the title thereto shall be conveyed to the Government, and be subject to the authority of Congress. The Committee on Claims reported a large number of bills for the relief of private persons, which were agreed to. Mr. ROBINSON, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committees on Foreign Relations and Expenditures in the Treasury Department. Mr. BANKS gave notice that, on Tuesday, he should ask the House to consider the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. The bill making appropriations for river and harbor improvements gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon the propriety of making any appropriations for such purpose in the present condition of the Treasury. A proposition to postpone the bill to the next session was rejected, and the debate on the various items was continued until the hour of adjournment.

GENERAL.

The cause of the death of President HEBER C. KIMBALL is given in the *Deseret News*. Some few weeks ago while driving into Provo during the night he was thrown violently from his buggy. He fell partly on his head, and injured an old hurt in his side. The fall was a severe one at the time, but beyond the injuries then received nothing serious was expected to result from it. But it has been noticed that he has not been well since that fall, and during the early part of last week his face was considerably flushed. He was at the mass meeting on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and his appearance was then remarked. On Thursday evening a kind of paralysis manifested itself, so that he was not able to use his right leg to walk with; but still he kept around. On Friday his whole side seemed to be paralyzed. He died on the 16th.

The delegates from the West to the Scheutzenfest arrived yesterday at 1 o'clock, bearing the "Bundisfahne," or "Flag of the Legion." They were welcomed at the German Assembly Rooms by Mayor HOFFMAN.

The news from Japan is extremely important. The Mikado and his troops were threatening Yeddo. The abdication of the Tycoon, which was likely to spare the city from destruction at the hands of the Joc, was hourly awaited.

Two white men and a negro were killed by lightning at London, Ky., on Friday.

The Pottstown Iron Company's nail works and nail plate mill at Pottstown, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss, estimated at about $150,000, is covered by insurance.

A hand-car on the Vermont Central Railroad was run off at an open draw at Alburgh Springs on Friday night. Four men were on the car at the time, three of whom jumped off and were saved. ISAAC P. DREW, the fourth, went over with the car and was drowned.

Hon. HENRY STANBERY has resumed the practice of law at his old office in Cincinnati.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire has just appropriated $500 to Miss HARRIET DAME, in recognition of her devotion to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers from that State during the war.

PIERRE A. SONIAT, "a companion of ANDREW JACKSON, and one of the best representatives of the pure old creole race," died at his residence in St. Charles Parish, La., on the 13th inst., aged 74 years and 6 months.

A paper published in St. Augustine, Fla., contains a card to the effect that Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON, of Whitland Abbey, England, now upon a tour in this country, most earnestly requests that a book of private correspondence, which has mysteriously disappeared from her apartment in the Magnolia House, may be returned to the care of Gen. SPRAGUE, St. Augustine.

Mrs. VICTOR, convicted in Cleveland of murdering her brother, has not yet been sentenced. Since the jury rendered their verdict on Tuesday afternoon, she has continued muttering about her innocence and the false testimony against her, as she did in the court-room. In the jail she has packed up the few things she has there, and says she is waiting for the jury to bring in the verdict—then she will go home. This is the sum of her talk from morning to night. She will not be sentenced until her condition, whether sane or not, is definitely ascertained.

One hundred citizens of Tuscaloosa, Ala., have signed a petition to Gen. MEADE, asking an official investigation into the conduct of Lieut. CHARLES J. JOHNSON, commanding that post. They allege that he has repeatedly insulted citizens, and has frequently made arrests for ordinary breaches of the peace without awaiting the action of the civil authorities.

JAMES TRAINER, JERRY EATON and WILLIAM NEILLS have been indicted in Philadelphia on the charge of killing TIMOTHY HEENAN, the Grand Jury having found a bill against them.

It is in contemplation by the military authorities to appoint a board to revise both the artillery and cavalry tactics so as to conform the drill in these arms of service as near as possible to the new system of UPTON adopted for the infantry.

Major WHITTLESEY, of the army, author of a report recommending military instruction in the colleges of the country, has just been detailed for duty at Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.

Senator HENDERSON and Congressmen CARY are to address the labor meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 3d of July.

Mr. A. R. RANGABE, Minister from Greece, has written a letter to Hon. JOHN P. C. SHANKS, of Indiana, thanking him for the introduction of a resolution in the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst., in favor of recognizing the independence of Crete.

Prof. CALVIN E. STOWE, of Hartford, is to accompany his son, Capt. FRED. W. STOWE, on a voyage to Cadiz, Spain, on account of the young man's health. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and has never fully recovered.

The Michigan Delegation to the National Democratic Convention will leave Detroit on Monday evening by the Great Western or Grand Trunk Railway. A large number of persons, it is expected, will accompany the delegation.

The Supreme Court, at Special Term, Judge INGRAHAM presiding, yesterday delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of HOWELL & DEVEAU vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, which was a motion for a perpetual injunction to restrain the Company from paying, on and after the 29th inst., the ten per cent. dividends as advertised. The motion is denied and the temporary injunction dissolved. Hence, there is nothing to prevent the Company from proceeding on Monday in pursuance of their notice to the public.

Mesdames RISTORI and LAGRANGE and Mlle. TOSTEE sailed yesterday for Europe in the steamship *Ville de Paris*.

How Many Soldiers do we Need?

The reëstablishment of civil government in seven of the Southern States during the past week, and the abolishment of the military rule under which they have been held for the last three years, will relieve a considerable number of troops from service in the South.

For the future, order will be maintained in those States by the State Governments. In case of difficulty, the Governors are empowered to call out the local militia; and in case of necessity, they are empowered to call upon the President of the United States for military assistance.

There is no more likelihood, however, of troops being needed in Arkansas or Carolina than in New-York or Pennsylvania. The Southern States are as orderly and placid as the Northern States. The State authorities of the South are as fully determined as those of the North to maintain peace and the supremacy of law. There is, in fact, no more necessity for Federal troops in one section than in another.

We suppose, therefore, that Gen. GRANT will exercise the power he possesses of reducing the army, and thereby reducing its cost to the country, and the taxation it requires from the people.

When it was proposed in Congress, some months ago, to reduce the number of regiments in the service, Gen. GRANT appealed against the measure, and showed that, by a law already in existence, the power lay in his hands to reduce the number of troops very largely, by reducing to a minimum the number of men in each of the regiments. He asked Congress to retain the present number of regiments, but promised to take speedy steps toward diminishing the number of enlisted men. We considered the suggestion a good one. It is well to maintain a respectable number of regimental organizations, which can be filled up to the maximum strength, at short notice, in case of necessity. Congress took this view of the matter, and nothing was done in the way of reducing the number of regiments in the service.

The present force of our regular army is about 48,000 men. Secretary SCHOFIELD lately transmitted to the Committee on Military Affairs a statement of the estimated diminution of the army by expiration of term of service, death and desertion, up to Jan. 1, 1869, and July 1, of the same year, as follows:

Cavalry to Jan. 1, 1869	4,113
Cavalry to July 1, 1869	6,347
Artillery to Jan. 1, 1869	1,837
Artillery to July 1, 1869	3,208
Infantry to Jan. 1, 1869	12,096
Infantry to July 1, 1869	21,002

Should no further enlistments be made, the number of enlisted men of the three arms in the service will be, on the dates aforesaid, as follows:

Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1869	5,455
Cavalry, July 1, 1869	3,224
Artillery, Jan. 1, 1869	3,581
Artillery, July 1, 1869	2,210
Infantry, Jan. 1, 1869	20,631
Infantry, July 1, 1869	11,725

Now, we consider that, under the present state of affairs, with the present expenses of our Government, and the heavy burdens of taxation, this is too large an army. We think the country could very well afford to reduce it by twenty thousand men. It is nearly four times larger than our old regular army, while its duties are little more now than they were ten years ago. As it appears, we need but a small force now in the South;—we need very few on the Western Plains;—and we need none to keep the Fenians in check. Why not, then, cut off $10,000,000 from the public burdens by quickly reducing the army?

Luther and the Latin Race.

The accuracy of the Cable dispatch which we had the other day announcing that the statue of MARTIN LUTHER was inaugurated in the City of Worms, in presence of a vast concourse of people from all parts of Europe and America, is impugned by an able writer in the *Messager Franco-Americain*, of this City. He argues that the statement is over-drawn, and that, though there were doubtless a large number of spectators present on the occasion, they were almost without exception members and representatives of the Germanic or Anglo-Saxon race; and that the other Great European races, the Celts, Latins and Slavonians could not have been represented. There may have been persons of these races present at Worms from curiosity, but there could be no representation of them as followers of LUTHER or believers in his doctrine. The name and glory of LUTHER are confined to the various branches of the Teutonic race in Europe and America, and though a considerable proportion of that race repudiates to the present day the Lutheran Reformation, its principles have made no noticeable progress among any of the other races of the Continent. There is such a thing as Protestantism in Hungary, in Italy and in France. The German element in Austria is Catholic, and so are the Bavarians. But notwithstanding these incidents, the lines of race and religion have been drawn with remarkable closeness; and, while we find that the Greek faith is the creed of the Slavonic race, and that the Roman faith is the creed of the various nations of the Latin race, we must confess that the power of the Lutheran or Protestant faith is confined to the great Teutonic or Germanic race, which, from one root, has given forth many branches and languages and nations and governments, as represented in Prussia, England and the United States, in Scandinavia, Holland, Denmark and the minor German States.

Why is it that the Celtic, Slavonic and Latin races of Europe have rejected the Reformation? As regards the Slavonic, or, as we may call it, the Russian race, there is no difficulty of accounting for the circumstance by the mental and political condition of the people at the era of the Reformation. Sparsely scattered over a vast territory, kept in the most abject state of serfdom, sunk in the deepest ignorance, governed by the most rigid despotism, we could not expect the spread among them of a movement that implied popular enlightenment, freedom of judgment, the exercise of reason, and independence of action. These things were more than sufficient to keep a knowledge of Protestantism from the Slavonians and to prevent their embracing a faith which swept over the densely-populated, freedom-loving and enlightened portions of Germany like wildfire. As regards the Latin and Celtic races, we must speak of them conjointly; and it must be remembered that both in France and Spain Protestantism got a very powerful foothold about the time of the Reformation. In the principal cities of Spain, the new faith got such a hold upon the intelligence of the people that it seemed for a time as though Spain would be altogether Protestantized. But that terrific engine for extirpating heresy, the Inquisition, was called into play in the most terrific manner; and thousands upon thousands of heretical Spaniards suffered imprisonment, torture and death, until finally the Church triumphed, and not a tongue in all Spain dared to wag against its will. In France, the Reformation made even more rapid and important progress, and the Protestants became so numerous, in Paris, Lyons, and other of the large cities, that it appeared not out of season at one time to believe that this branch of the Latin race would turn to the Protestant side. But in France, also, the power of the State was directed relentlessly against the new faith; and, after the series of persecutions which culminated in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, it almost entirely disappeared before the Roman Church, until this too was trampled by the infidelity of VOLTAIRE and ROBESPIERRE.

It appears from the most casual studies in the history of the times of the Reformation, that *Governments* exercised enormous power in the direction or repression of that religious movement. There were States of Germany in which the new faith triumphed in spite of the ruling power, and there were rulers of States who favored it, and yet were incapable of moving the people. But still the general statement remains true. The German Princes who upheld the Reformation gave it an incalculable impetus among their subjects. The Spanish Government opposed it, and it was crushed. The English Government (HENRY VIII.) sustained it, and it triumphed. The French King was adverse to it, and it was suppressed. And so we might go on, giving illustrations in all parts of Europe—all of which would show that rulers and Governments were in large measure responsible for the success or repression of Protestantism at the time of the Reformation.

No one would pretend, of course, that this is anything like the whole philosophy of the matter. Protestantism and Catholicism have their respective causes in the depths of the soul. They are ultimately dependent upon influences before which Kings and laws are powerless. Their historical genesis may be traced far beyond the date of their formal appearance. And he who would comprehend the philosophy of the matter must get above the fancy that there is anything in human nature compelling the Latin to accept Rome rather than Constantinople, or compelling the Teuton to accept Lutheranism rather than Romanism.

Projected Reform at the City Post Office.

For a long time past it has been evident to our citizens that the New-York Post Office arrangements for the delivery of letters have been cumbrous, inconvenient and sadly deficient. The delays to the business community and the public generally have been vexatious, and oftentimes have resulted in positive pecuniary loss. Aggrieved persons have frequently sent angry notes to the Press, with the particular request to "pitch into the Postmaster," and the demand for reform has been loud and earnest. We are glad to notice that Postmaster KELLY has not been deaf to the complaints which have been so lavishly made against him, but for some time past has been engaged in perfecting a plan for the delivery of City letters which it is hoped will obviate the evil in question. This plan, according to a circular which has recently appeared in our columns, will go into operation on the 1st proximo, and its features present a vast improvement upon the system now in vogue.

There are now three modes of letter delivery which are about equally recognized. First, the general delivery or alphabetical assortment, where persons can receive letters addressed to them, "to be called for," or, in other words, the *poste restante*. It must be evident to everybody that this method of delivering letters in so large a city as New-York can only be made available for transient business—the similarity of names alone leading to so frequent a misdelivery as to make it impracticable for general service, even if there were no other objections to it. A second mode is that of rented boxes, at first confined to banks, insurance offices, newspaper establishments and other well-known institutions and business firms, but afterward, and until recently, extended to whoever desired to make it available, until the number of boxes has exceeded six thousand. The third method is that of delivery by letter carriers, which is conducted by a division of the City into routes or walks, and sending out every hour of the day such letters as are directed to streets and numbers, and are recognized as belonging to the district of the individual carrier.

These two latter modes necessitate the establishment of two departments in the Post Office, with two distinct corps of letter assorters,—one to deal with box letters alone, and another with those for the carriers. And just here is found the cause of the failure of the office to do its work promptly, in consequence of the lack of a perfect system of distribution. Each box assorter has six thousand boxes to attend to, with half a score of different names assigned to each box. He has, to be sure, to aid him in his heavy task, his boxholders' book,—a volume nearly as large as Webster's Unabridged;—which is neatly and systematically arranged. But a clerk assorting from a book is necessarily too slow, and his best efforts are farcical failures. He depends entirely upon his memory, and upon the condition of that faculty rests the fact whether the letters passing through his hands are correctly assorted and promptly delivered, or are incorrectly assorted and misdelivered, or sent to the carriers' department and delayed for hours, until they are returned to the box department with the carrier's indorsement to the effect that they properly belong there.

To illustrate the point more fully. The mails, on arriving at the office, first go to the box-assorters, who are to exercise their judgment and test their memory upon them. The first letter examined is for a box-holder, addressed John Smith, No. —, Third-avenue, but the assorter's memory fails, and the letter passes on to the carriers' department, and is sent by mail-wagon to Station D, and there given to the carrier. Smith is opposed to the carrier system, and won't tolerate it, and the carrier, knowing this, marks the letter "Box," after which indorsement it is sent down-town again, and if it is delivered the same day, it is a fortunate occurrence. Here, certainly, is good cause for complaint; but is the system or the Postmaster to blame? When we state, as we are informed, that the number of letters thus delayed by failures of memory or misreading of names have exceeded five thousand a day, the necessity of a change is at once manifest. This does not include the large number of letters that are erroneously placed in boxes and taken out by Post Office messengers, who, in many instances, are dishonest lads, who make off with the contents of wrongfully placed letters coming into their hands, if they happen to be valuable.

The reformation in this particular mode of delivery has, we are assured, been sought for in every way by the Postmaster and his officials, and yet with no adequate success. Hence it is that the changes which have been announced in the circular to which we have alluded are to go into effect on the 1st of July. The carrier system, which has been found so successful in London and other large cities, is to be adopted here to the fullest extent. The address of a letter is to decide at once and with certainty into whose hands it shall pass for delivery. If directed to street and number, it will go to the carrier's department, and if it is superscribed with a box number, the box clerk will take charge of it. This arrangement simplifies the delivery of letters vastly; and if the carrier system be made thoroughly efficient, a remedy for all the irregularities, vexations and delays of the Post Office will be found, and the public be better accommodated than it has been heretofore.

We are informed that in London boxes are rented only to the number of 450. We would suggest to the Postmaster that insurance companies, banks, newspapers, associations, &c., with distinctive names, can easily be remembered, and that they might, without inconvenience to the clerks, be excepted from the general rule, and have an exclusive box delivery if it be preferred by them. Our understanding is that such is the case in the London office, which is quoted so much to the disadvantage of New-York. It might also be well to remember in introducing the reforms which are aimed at that the carriers of London appear while on duty in uniform, which gives them a status not easily secured by a body of men who wear no distinguishing dress.

Ritualism in America.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, to be held in this City during the coming Autumn, will have before it as an important subject of discussion the invasions made upon the rubric by the innovations of the Ritualists. This subject cannot here assume the vital importance which it has in England, where the division of the Church by any violent controversy threatens to dissolve the Church and State alliance. DISRAELI not long ago intimated that the Ritualists and the Liberals had entered into an alliance for this very purpose, and that their first blow had been directed against the Irish Church. But this statement was one of the Premier's sharp tricks, and was too transparent to be even clever.

Here the controversy could have no effect beyond making the breach wider between High and Low Churchmen. Both parties enter into the conflict with considerable zest, and with an acrimony not quite consistent with Christian charity.

The peculiarities of the new faith are so obviously borrowed from the Papist ritual, that they would soon die out of themselves, if let alone. Opposition and the bracing atmosphere of conflict will only give them a longer life. As in the case of Rev. Mr. TYNG, the importance of the subject will depend very much upon the prominence which is given it as a basis of religious controversy.

Already Bishop MCILVAINE has opened the conflict in his address before the late Episcopal Diocesan Convention in Ohio, by his denunciation of processional singing as the revival of a Romish practice and an unauthorized invasion of the established liturgy.

It would be far wiser if the General Convention would ignore the subject altogether, and allow every congregation to follow its own inclinations in the manner of conducting its church service. There are many good Christians who are discontented with the simple ritual which has been established, and who desire more ornamentation in their churches and a form of worship more dramatic, more impressive to the outward sense. Why not let them suit themselves? Thus far it is in this country little more than a sentiment, and does not widely prevail. Opposition will only tend to drive the supporters of Ritualism from the mere semblance to Romanism on to the adoption of Romanism itself.

Austrian Liberals and the Pope.

The temporal power of the Pope—if it be considered as a Bull-making power—has suffered no diminution. Driven to the last resort, he is always ready with a Bull, or an Encyclical Letter, or an Allocution. The recent liberal policy of the Austrian Government surprised His Holiness. Three separate and effective blows were leveled against his temporal supremacy by the Protestant Prime Minister, VON BEUST, and the Reichsrath, depriving the clerical party of exclusive protection, and of absolute control over educational institutions, and making marriage a civil institution instead of a church sacrament. Each of these measures was a bold violation of the Concordat of 1855. Each of them was protested against by the priesthood, but in vain. The Minister of Public Instruction plainly told the priests that while society might be Roman Catholic, the State could not, and do justice to its citizens.

The Pope, at bay, unable to make his power felt even in Catholic Austria, has now come out in a solemn Allocution charging the Austrian Government with a violation of the Concordat, and threatening ecclesiastical penalties against all supporters of the Government in this invasion upon the sacred rights of the Church.

In the meanwhile the Austrian people support the Government. The measures carried by the Liberalists have created the wildest enthusiasm. The passage of the Civil Marriage law was celebrated by the whole population of Vienna with bonfires and processions, utterly regardless of priestly opposition and of old concordats.

Austria has learned her lesson in the hard school of experience. Two sound whippings have done her good. Her best statesmen have long seen the rottenness in her old system of mediæval intolerance and despotism. Their views were illustrated in the conflict with free, educated and Protestant Prussia. To the humiliation of Austria the Liberals owe their present advantage, which they are improving with commendable zeal, and with the hearty coöperation of the people.

Of course the Pope never learns anything himself. The sentiment of the age comes up to the Vatican through such a dense mist of mediævalism that he cannot see its shape or define its utterances. But the progress of events in Austria clearly proves that even in its ancient strongholds the papal power is daily losing strength; and its bulls and allocutions can do it no essential service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We regretted yesterday that Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, had declined a renomination to Congress. We have also occasion to regret that Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, has declined a renomination. Mr. SPAULDING is an able, clear-headed, judicious, upright Republican representative, well versed in all legislative business, and especially competent, like Mr. HOOPER, to deal with the financial and commercial interests of the country. We consider it particularly unfortunate that, at this time, a number of the ablest and most experienced Republican representatives have declined further service in Congress.

The Legislature of 1867 incorporated in the tax levy a clause, extending the term of the then existing Board of Councilmen to the 1st of January, 1869. This action was believed to be illegal, and at the charter election last year new Councilmen were chosen as usual. At the beginning of the present year the new Board attempted to take their seats, but the old Board refused to let them. Legal measures were at once taken by the new men to test the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature, and the case has just been decided by the Court of Appeals against the old Board, who are the present incumbents of the Councilmanic Chamber. Since the matter has been in litigation, the old Board and their clerks have been serving without salary, and they are not likely now to receive any pay, unless an appropriation shall be specially provided for the purpose in the tax levy next year. But more important questions than that of pay are involved. The validity of the acts of the Councilmen, since the 1st of last January, in regard to paving of streets and other matters, may now be tested, and it will not be surprising if numerous perplexing law suits grow out of the hasty legislation of 1867.

Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, is widely spoken of as the Republican candidate for the next Governor of this State. Mr. GRISWOLD would be a very fit and competent man for the position. He is largely engaged in the iron manufacturing business in Troy, and is possessed of broad and intelligent views on all the practical interests of the State, besides being well experienced in public affairs from his long time of service in Congress.

The election of the distinguished Scotch scholar, Dr. MCCOSH, to the Presidency of Princeton College, brings to our recollection another very distinguished Scotch scholar who was elected to the Presidency of the same institution exactly one hundred years ago. We refer to Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, whose name may be familiar as a signer of the Declaration of Independence to many who are otherwise unacquainted with his character and genius. Dr. WITHERSPOON was a lineal descendant, on the mother's side, of JOHN KNOX, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and, after being ordained to the ministry, gained some reputation as a writer on religious subjects. He was elected President of Princeton in 1766—a position which he at first declined, but afterward accepted, and was inaugurated in August, 1768. He greatly raised the reputation of the institution by his scholarship, and beside his other duties accepted the professorship of divinity and was pastor of the church in Princeton during the whole period of his Presidency. When the stormy days of the Revolution arrived, he took an active part with the party of independence, and was a member of the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey, and of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. He represented New-Jersey in Congress for six years, and drew up many of the important State papers of that period. A biography of him says that in far-searching insight into the future, it may safely be said that he had not his superior in that body. Devoted to the independence of his country, and to the principles of freedom which he had imbibed through Scotch Presbyterianism, with a vigorous will, brave character, and elevated moral ideas, he exercised a very great influence on our affairs in the infant days of the Republic. We have no doubt that Dr. MCCOSH, who will soon arrive in the United States to occupy the chair of Dr. WITHERSPOON, will give no less lustre to the position by his scholarship than it derived from his brave Republican countryman a century ago.

New-York and Boston are now about to have a grand architectural match. Each is to build a Post Office, on a great scale and in an imposing style of art, such as will test the genius of the two places. The Boston office is to cover 25,585 square feet of ground; that of New-York will occupy 65,269 square feet. The site of the former costs $463,000; of the latter, $500,000. Relatively, the Boston site is the most costly, which seems to show that the people there mean to have something handsome, regardless of expense. Our architects, after their little skirmish all round, should "hush up" amicably, and unite in the purpose of giving New-York something to boast of in the way of masonry. Neither of the sister cities would be the worse for some fair show of architectural achievement.

The secessionists of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick are grumbling, through the newspapers, against the decision of the British parliament not to interfere with the accomplished facts of the united provinces. The St. John *Globe*, strongly sympathizing with the "Bluenoses," says if Nova Scotia would only take "one step in the way of armed resistance, it would be the means of shattering to atoms the miserable piece of political patchwork now established here!" "If I but say the word," exclaims the angry Bailie Nichol Jarvie to Rob Roy, in the Glasgow Jail. "Aye, but ye will never say that word, Bailie!" retorts Rob. Nova Scotia will never take that "one step." She will do better. She will reap and gather in this year, by all accounts, the finest wheat-harvest she has yet known. She will eat—"and eke swear." But she will take no "shattering" step in the style of any war-dance.

It is proposed to take the Loew Bridge and set it down, or set it up, at some of our ferries. The idea has a good deal to recommend it, for the Fulton, Barclay and Cortlandt crossings are terrible points of transit generally, and, at certain times of the Winter season, positively dangerous. Men, women and children scurry over them for their lives, as almost all our citizens are aware. A bridge over South or West streets, at any of the above-named ferries, would be of more benefit than one across Broadway. The Loew Bridge does not look sufficiently ornamental on any chief thoroughfare; but it would answer very well for the neighborhood of Fulton or Washington Market. People in that quarter don't expect or want to admire anything. They are generally in a hurry; they "look and pass on," like the men in DANTE's poem.

The countries of the Old World keep their doors shut on foreigners—discouraging them by laws, or driving them away with broken heads, or no heads at all. The New World, on the contrary, bids them all come—stretches its dusk hand to the old. Alaska pictures herself as a love of a place—not too hot or dry in Summer, swarming with cod-fish—on the high road to Behring's Straits, &c. At the other end of the Continent, Chili employs her blandishments in the same way. She points to the land of the Magellanes, on the Straits of Magellan, and by circulars—now distributed in Washington—invites our manufacturers, artizans and others to go there, offering a free passage, free land and other advantages. No doubt there are some who will emigrate to Magellan. They might go farther and fare worse—and very often do.

The *American Cultivator* draws attention to that useful body of naturalized foreigners at Union-square—the sparrows. In 1866 four of them settled in very small log cabins in that spot, one of them going to live in the ivy of Dr. CHAPIN's church. In the first year they were 70; now they are estimated at 600, scattered over a circle of twenty miles' radius. From the beginning they attacked the ranks of the measure-worms in that square, seldom giving their time to deploy into line, to any extent; and they also cleared off the grubs and other nuisances of the kind. We want more of these aliens—if the Emigrant Commissioners would be so good as to look to it. And if Mr. W. E. ROBINSON will only bring in a bill to naturalize them from the day of their first coming to perch among us, we shall call it a sensible bill, and so will Brooklyn; for hundreds of trees in that city are now dark with measure-worms, and a terror to those who must walk under them.

The London *Times* sums up the Abyssinian business and squares the account. Five millions sterling gone—for the satisfaction of putting down one man, and then marching off;—about thirty millions of dollars! There might have been an easier way of settling with his Christian Majesty of Magdala. A kind word would have sufficed as easily as the piece of toasted cheese for *King Lear's* mouse. But the blow was preferred, as usual. The *Times* observes that the expedition did not even bring a curiosity for the British Museum—as was only to be expected in a country where the King's palace was "more like an eagle's nest than a human habitation." A trunk line of road that will last for a good while, and a stone pier on the shore are all the English have to show for their five millions. The *Times* should not forget the young THEODORE. He may be yet heard of in Abyssinia.

The manifesto of the master masons of the City is an interesting document, and they seem to have reason in their argument about apprentices. But we are surprised they and their men make such loose agreements in regard to payment. Bricklaying is manifestly an uncertain work, since some men lay but a thousand a day, while others lay fifteen hundred and two thousand. Why not pay according to the actual "tale of bricks" built into the wall? This seems the only rational and common sense mode of compensation. Agree on the rate of payment—so much per thousand—and let men work six hours or ten hours, as they please. The restriction of work to eight hours is a great interference with the liberty of action, on either side, and without that business can never be settled on a practical or steady basis.

The German lyric poet, FREILIGRATH, who was obliged to get away from Prussia some years ago—MANTEUFFEL not liking the tone of his *Fatherlandish* songs—has recently gone back to Germany with his family and taken up his abode in Stuttgart, after several years' residence in London. He shows no desire to return to Berlin, being conscious of his own propensity, as a poetic *frondeur*, and unwilling to have the Prussian censor marching in upon him again. He says he will still sing his songs for the people and respect no sort of despotism in Germany. FRANCIS JOSEPH might find it his interest to offer the old poet a comfortable home in Vienna. "Southern Germany" cannot be completely renovated till she has got the high German grace of literature and the muses.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of Theatricals, Here and Everywhere.

Among the departures for Europe yesterday, besides Mme. RISTORI and Mlle. TOSTEE, were Mr. VINCENT, the stage-manager of Niblo's Garden, and Mr. HARRY WALL, who takes to England Mr. BROUGHAM's drama, "The Lottery of Life," and Mr. DALY's "Flash of Lightning." Mme. RISTORI's entire Italian Company, and a number of lesser theatrical people, also sailed yesterday for Europe.

Some modifications of the programme first given of future operations at Niblo's are to be noted. Mr. WHEATLEY is not to take his farewell until his connection with the management ceases. This will be about the 29th of August. He will play *Alfred Highflyer* in "A Roland for an Oliver." On July 11 the last performance of the "White Fawn" is to take place, and at a *matinée* that day Mr. HOWARD GLOVER is to have his first benefit. Mr. BATEMAN's season of opera bouffe begins on the 20th or 27th of July—the theatre to be closed in the interim.

The company at the Bowery Theatre have tough Summer work just now. Mr. EDDY's opposition at the Stadt Theatre is the main cause. The nightly programmes at both places are enormous. Last evening the worthy people at the Bowery played in the "Wept of the Wept-ton-Wish" (3 acts,) "The Rough Diamond," "The Dumb Girl of Genoa" (3 acts,) and the "Fighting Yankee"—farce. Besides these Mr. GOULDING, the star walker, walked a mile in eight minutes, and M. GEVELLI performed an act of zampillaerostation. All this was to be seen for fifteen cents, and the pit had its usual Saturday cram!

The receipts of the City places of amusement for the month of May as returned to the Revenue Collectors were as follows:

Olympic	$30,963	Niblo's Garden	$26,982
Wallack's	21,615	Broadway	16,008
Theatre Comique	14,084	Worrell Sisters	12,141
Bowery	9,745	French Theatre	13,861
Kelly & Leon's	8,423	Tony Pastor's	8,948
San Francisco's	7,071	Pike's Opera House	4,030
New-York Circus—tenting season—$37,657.			

The *Courier* hears of a rumor that OFFENBACH's operas will be presented at Pike's Opera House in September, but cannot trace it to any reliable source. The *Courier* hopes OFFENBACH will not be agriculturalized—*i. e.*, "run into the ground."

A Reading, with music, is announced to be given on Tuesday evening next for the benefit of Mrs. JENNY GAINSON, the organist of the Chapel of Shepherd's Flock, No. 380 West Forty-third street. The entertainment is to take place at the chapel.

Mr. DOLLY DAVENPORT returned home yesterday. He has kept his promise, and has brought his body home himself. He is in good health and spirits.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is to have the management of the Fifth-avenue Opera House in the Autumn. It is being entirely reconstructed and enlarged. Mr. FURSER, the machinist of the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, is to lay the stage.

The wife of Mr. J. H. JACK, of the Broadway Theatre, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last. Mr. JACK resumes his part in "The Flash of Lightning" on Monday evening.

Two of our City minstrel troupes depart this week from their New-York halls and leave the field to BRYANT. The San Francisco Minstrels go to Boston, and KELLY & LEON's party go to the Holliday-street, Theatre, Baltimore.

A new theory about the recent heavy and unusual rains is broached:—the preparations for the "Flash of Lightning," recently presented at the Broadway Theatre must have disturbed nature, operated upon the elements and produced the deluge.

CHARLES T. PARSLOE, one of the actors at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, was held in the Boston Municipal Court yesterday morning, for an assault upon ISAAC B. RICH, his manager.

The receipts of the places of amusement in Boston for the month of May, as returned to the Revenue Collectors, were as follows: Boston Theatre, $29,196; Selwyn's, $17,629; Museum, $10,523; Theatre Comique, $10,108; Morris Bros., $8,696; Howard Athenæum, $8,325.

The *Season* notes the departure of Miss CELIA LOGAN for England.

Miss KATE RANOE is playing an engagement in Montreal.

Miss ALICE GREY, the leading lady at the Walnut-street Theatre, last season, has gone to Cincinnati for the Summer.

The Arch-street Theatre has been leased for a brief Summer season by a company from the Bowery Theatre; it is to be opened on Monday, the 29th, for the production of a Bowery drama, called "The Sons of Liberty; or, The True Hearts of Old Ireland."

Miss CATHERINE LUCETTE and Capt. MORTON PRICE arrived in this City from England during the past week. This couple, it will be recollected, came to this country in 1859, and appeared at the Metropolitan Theatre—afterward Winter Garden—May 23, in "Delicate Ground." The Captain announced himself as one of the leading London amateurs, and of the Royal Navy. His visit to this country was to settle a bet made by him that he could come to this country and open at a Broadway theatre. He did so, but his success did not warrant him in making his visit a protracted one, as he soon returned to England, and has been since playing in the Provinces.

Mr. EDWIN ALDRIDGE, said to be a son of IRA, and a native of Pittsburg, sailed the other day for England, where he proposes to "come out" as a tragedian like his parent.

At the Chicago Theatre "The Black Crook" and "The White Fawn" are running against each other at rival theatres. At the Variety Theatre, in that city, a burlesque called "The Black Fawn" is being acted.

Mr. JOSEPH SEFTON is playing "The Long Strike" and "Great City" in Pittsburg.

Mme. SCHELLER was the recipient of a benefit at Salt Lake City on the 9th inst., when she appeared as *Portia*, to CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON's *Shylock*.

Mr. HENRY MURDOCH, a colored tragedian, called by some of the Cleveland papers, "The Great Shakespearean Reader," was arrested this week in that city for a theft of—hams!

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT made his *début* in San Francisco on the 1st inst. as *Hamlet*.

LUCILLE WESTERN had arrived at California at last accounts.

JOHN M. MCCREARY, in his earlier years a theatrical manager and agent, principally in the Western Atlantic States, died in San Francisco, May 24.

NEWS OF THE FOREIGN DRAMA.

VICTOR SARDOU is contemplating a comedy on American society.

A. DUMAS, *fils*, is to bring out a volume of criticisms upon the plays of his father.

FANNY ELLSLER is now 57 years old, having been born in Vienna in 1811. She is said to have acquired a superfluousness of vulgar flesh.

Mr. SOTHERN had an audience of the Prince of Wales on Monday, when His Royal Highness presented him with a handsome diamond ring, requesting him to wear it as a *souvenir*.

Mr. FECHTER will return to the Adelphi in the Autumn, and appear in an English version of *Monte Christo*.

Herr BANDMANN's next adventure at the Lyceum will be *Shylock*.

Drury Lane will open after the opera season with a new drama by Mr. HALLIDAY, in which Mr. PHELPS will appear.

The *Court Journal* states that a neice of HORACE GREELEY is making a sensation in Continental musical circles. She played before LISZT, and he embraced her, which was complimentary to the young lady and pleasant for the maestro.

The French state that the English always go mad about the *prima donnas*, and relate the following anecdote: "In 1820 Mesdames CATALINI and PASTA gave a concert at Cambridge. The hall was crammed in every part, so much so that the fair *artistes* only obtained admission by getting through a window, and being passed over the heads of the audience to the stage. This was done without accident save a disarrangement of the dress and the loss of a shoe. As the shoe was a very large one neither of the fair *artistes* claimed it!"

A congress of German authors has just been held at Dresden. Political writers and journalists were excluded, and the assembly consisted only of poets, dramatic writers and novelists. A few ladies who have distinguished themselves in the literary world were also present. The discussion was about the position in which dramatic authors were with reference to the theatrical managers, showing that in the monetary arrangements the authors came off second best. The law of copyright was also discussed, and an institution founded for the relief of the families of poor members in case of death. The Congress terminated with the inevitable dinner.

The *Court Journal* announces that "Foul Play" at the Holborn Theatre cannot be written down a success. The romance in the pages of *Once a Week* had its value, and was curious reading to some extent, but the drama founded upon it lacks dramatic interest and is forced.

Not long since two members of Parliament, each of whom is virtually sole lessee of a London theatre, found themselves in grievous straits for a new piece. The pair are excellent friends, though, as is natural, a kind of friendly rivalry exists between them. "What are you going to do for a drama?" says Mr. M., in a humorous manner, which clearly foretold a joke in the wind. "Oh," replied Mr. L., "I am at this moment in a treaty for a very admirable one, written by So and So." "Indeed!" was the rejoinder. Mr. L. exhibited the greatest readiness to give his friend all the information in his power as to the nature of the play, and finally told him the sum he proposed giving. "And where is the author?" inquired Mr. M. "Oh, he is in Paris; if you care for his address, here it is." The address was given and taken. Mr. M. left the lobby, and Mr. L. related to more than one of his friends with a silent chuckle what had occurred. What did the honorable gentleman do? He rushed to the nearest available office, and telegraphed to the playwright in question: "I hear you have such and such a play, of which you are willing to dispose. Name your own terms, and tell me into what bank to pay the money." Dramatic authors do not get such offers every day. The proposal was accepted, and Mr. M. had the satisfaction of finding himself the sole proprietor of the drama which his friend and rival had pronounced admirable. It was produced and proved a dismal failure. Since that time he has been known to declare himself strongly opposed to practical jokes of a certain kind.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE has appeared in Liverpool in a new drama, written for him by Mr. J. W. ROBERTSON, author of "Ours," &c. The tale is one of love and deception. The time at which it is fixed is the Puritan period. Mr. CLARKE plays the part of a young farmer, who marries a girl in the first act, is deserted by her in the second for a nobleman; he follows her to London and recovers her in the third act. A Liverpool critic says: "The piece is, no doubt, a good reflex of the lax morality of the period and its adoption is a bold step for the author to take, for in these days the English public are rather averse to representations of the misdeeds of libertine lords and the weaknesses of faithless wives."

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE have gone to Germany and Italy.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND

The steamship *Deutshland*, which left Bremen June 13, and Southampton June 16, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later news than was at hand by the *Russia*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

American Topics—Women's Rights—Ex-Gov. Eyre's Case—The Question of Disestablishment—Mormonism—The Queen and Her Subjects—The Handel Festival.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MALVERN, Saturday, June 13, 1868.

English comments on American affairs are, in these days, respectful, if not always complimentary, and it must be said that critics are less free with American politicians than with their own. They say, indeed, that while the Speaker of the House of Commons is expected to be strictly impartial, and never to show in any way the slightest preference to one party over the other, "Mr. COLFAX has employed all the powers of his position for the benefit of his party." They think "GRANT's self-denying patriotism in favoring impeachment is more to be admired than his judgment," and that "though it was natural for him to desire revenge on a personal enemy, who had charged him with the grossest perfidy," they are surprised that a man so sure of being President should wish to restrict the power and influence of the office. The Republican platform meets with little objection. The *Saturday Review*, which must find fault with something, thinks the Republican majority would be larger but for the exclusion of Northern negroes from the polls, and it remarks that "the concluding resolutions of the Chicago platform are melancholy specimens of venal malignity, and ought not to be forgotten when English fanatics say that Republicans are less hostile to England than their opponents." You will be puzzled a little at this outbreak until you look at the resolutions. The specially offensive one is that of sympathy for people struggling for independence—for rebels or secessionists elsewhere than in America, where they have no business. The people with whom the Chicago Republicans sympathize cannot be the Poles, for they are on the best possible terms with the Russians; nor the Cretans, for they have ceased to struggle, and are of no consequence. They can only be the Fenians, and the resolution is intended to favor them, to threaten Canada, and provoke war with England, which is very improper. But then the *Saturday* does not spare its own statesmen, nor, greater wonder, those of its own party. It says "Mr. GLADSTONE's temper and manner get worse and worse. He is neither loved nor looked up to by his party. He uses them—they use him; but there is no loyalty in the matter." And of Mr. BRIGHT's recent outbreak, his fall from grace, and return to his Birmingham manner, it says "Mr. BRIGHT became absolutely frantic. He denounced the principle of the representation of minorities, advocated by Mr. MILL, with perfect frenzy, and declared that there was not a syllable of truth in the charge that he had a preference for American principles. Whatever American principles or manners may be," continues the *Saturday*, "we should be doing them a serious wrong were we to identify them with Mr. BRIGHT's recent Parliamentary explosions of petulance and ill temper.

But it must be said in extenuation, that the situation is aggravating. GLADSTONE and BRIGHT, with a majority of sixty-five in the House, are kept out of office by Mr. DISRAELI, and they must be excused for showing some ill temper. It requires all the skill of the Premier, and all the moderation of the House to keep it from any night breaking up in a row.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

A new apple of discord has been introduced by the philosophers; a bill for the protection of the property of married women, or rather for giving them entire control over it, and so changing the relations of husband and wife, parents and children. The lawyers objected strenuously. On the question of a second reading there was a tie, and the Speaker, as in all such cases, voted for the bill, without regard to his own opinion or party, on the ground that where the House was equally divided there should be the chance for further discussion.

The Liberal *Pall Mall* opposes the bill upon principle. It says men are superior to women; families are in the nature of governments; these governments are monarchical, and the husband and father should be king; the position of wife and daughter is the one natural to women, and others are exceptional. Laws affecting family relations should be based on these principles. Men, husbands and fathers may be expected to accept these principles and act upon them; but then how came the tie in the Commons? The club men and bachelors generally must have voted with the philosophers. Churchmen object that if this bill is passed they will be obliged to alter the marriage service in the Prayer Book. How can a woman say, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," when there is an act of Parliament to the contrary? The bill may, however, be amended so as to repeal so much of both the Book of Common Prayer and King James' Bible as may be necessary. The *Pall Mall* believes that any law not based upon the principles above stated "will do *infinite* and *irreparable* mischief." These are my italics. I do not use them to increase the infinite or mend the irreparable, but to show my sense of the very strong expressions used in leading articles.

EX-GOV. EYRE'S CASE.

Ex-Gov. EYRE's case has curiously set the Judges of England by the ears. The Chief Justice has thought it necessary to formally repudiate the charge of Sir COLIN BLACKBURN to the Grand Jury. Sir COLIN is not a man to be put down; and the matter ought in some way to be got before the Lords for discussion. But how? Gov. EYRE must first be indicted and convicted, and that does not seem practicable. The Government has announced its intention to pay the expenses he has been put to for his defence, and the Conservative Clubs propose to run him for Parliament against Mr. MILL in Westminster. If they do he will be elected. Mr. MILL came in partly upon prestige, partly by the favor of Lord GROSVENOR. The popular feeling in London is in favor of the "Saviour of Jamaica." The upper ten thousands and the lower millions in England, though they assented after long teazing to West India emancipation, and shed torrents of tears over *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, have never had any hearty genuine sympathy for what they call "d—d niggers." This has been shown in India in a haughty, dangerous contempt for the native races, in the feeling respecting the war in America, in the Jamaica business, and just now in Abyssinia. As a rule the English despise, contemn and trample upon all colored races; as an exception they pet and patronize them; but they have never frankly accepted them as equals. Probably it is in the blood. But the East Indians of high caste are magnificent, and they are clever enough to make competitive examinations very dangerous to Englishmen. In a window full of photographs the handsomest face is that of the Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH, now an English country gentleman, married to an English or American school mistress he met and fell in love with in Egypt. As to the genuine negro, the only photograph I encounter is that of an Anglican Bishop, TOZER, I believe his name is, with a narrow woolly head and wide lawn sleeves. His aspect is pious, not imposing; his See is somewhere on the West coast. When I have had the pleasure of meeting the negro in English society, he has been treated rather like an exotic. Remembering the early New-England days, when the nigger's seat was in the furthest corner of the humblest country meeting house, and a "fellow-citizen of African descent," undreamed of in our philosophy, I find myself taking special pains to be courteous to ladies and gentlemen of color, to whom I am presented by my hostess. I make a lower bow, I consider my compliments, I put out my tongue and take pains. I meet a Jamaica gentleman—here at Malvern—who has resided some time at Demarara, a well-mannered, intelligent person, whom I treat, as every one seems to, with special consideration. It is very proper of us all, but it is not equality. I wonder if he is conscious of our overdoings.

THE QUESTION OF DISESTABLISHMENT.

Archdeacon DENNISON, a High Church leader of great energy of character, has taken the stump, so to speak, against the disestablishment of the dry Irish twig of the English branch of the Church Catholic. He says disestablishment would be a sin. That this Church Establishment is a Divine trust—that Mr. GLADSTONE, once a fervent defender of the faith, is working the greatest mischief, and bringing a revolution upon this country, and that Churchmen may have to fight with the sword before it is done with. Prof. BREWER, of King's College, has also written to say that if you remove State control from religion, if you disestablish the Church, you throw down all the safeguards of liberty and moderation. A great Irish deputation of Churchmen, Presbyterians and Orangemen generally, has waited on the Premier to ask him not to allow the Church to be disestablished, to increase the allowance to the Presbyterians, and in no case to give a penny to the Papists. What could Mr. DISRAELI do but to promise to carry out this programme if possible? Church and Presbytery have had sharp fights with each other, but they can unite for mutual advantage, and to keep down the dreaded enemy of both. HOOKER, in his day, was considered a heretic for believing in the possible salvation of Roman Catholics. No such heresy exists in any branch of the Protestant Church in Ireland. In Ulster a profession of readiness to eat a Papist is a sign of grace and a qualification for church membership, and there is generally a good disposition to keep the Papists out of heaven and the Church endowments.

You may think I give too much space or attach too much importance to the religious contest reawakened in England, and which is dividing even the sects asunder, but read what so able a periodical as the *Church Review* says about it:

"Does Mr. RYLE say, that while he holds his own views, he is delighted that his dear brother MACKONOCHIE should teach the very opposite? Does Dr. PUSEY confess himself ravished with delight that Dr. STANLEY should cast to the winds of doubt, all, or nearly all, that he holds vital? Were it true that all these contraries and contradictories were mutually agreeing to differ within our pale, it would be equally true that the Church of England had abdicated all right to be considered a sound, or perhaps any, part of the Catholic Church. But every one who knows anything at all about the Church of England, knows that nothing of the sort is true. All these schools exist, indeed, among us, but they are mutually engaged in active preparations for a war of extermination—a war which began at the Reformation, which was interrupted by a truce of some considerable time, but which must now be fought out to the death. Neither Catholics nor Puritans are prepared any longer to tolerate the continued existence of each other in the same pale. 'Moderates' on both sides fail to see this, but the fact becomes day by day more evident, and as time goes on all will be forced to take their stand with one side or the other; and the 'Broad' school are prepared to throw in their weight with either side that will tolerate them."

And this conflict, raging in churches, chapels, on platforms, in families, is now to be carried into politics. The *Rock* denounces the Ritualist clergy as the propagators of Popery. Mr. SPURGEON, adhering to BRIGHT and GLADSTONE, is said to have assumed the *rôle* of the friend of the victim among a gang of skittle sharpers. The Liberationists and Infidels who unite to despoil the church have agreed to share the spoil with the Papists. A fierce and bitter war is raging, of which no one can see the end. What seems most probable to me is that the Government will soon withdraw from the contest—that disestablishment will be carried out everywhere as well as in Ireland, and that all the parties in the Church, and all the sects out of it will be left to fight it out on equal terms. That would be simple enough were there no cathedrals, churches, endowments, &c. But what a struggle there will be for these! I can see no way out of the muddle.

MORMONISM.

The *Pall Mall* has a rather neat hit at Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON in a suggestion to some smart American to write a book founded on a common enough incident. Six hundred and fifty Mormons, a large proportion of whom were women, left Liverpool last week for Utah, *viâ* New-York. The smart American is to trace back this colony to Wales and other Mormon centres, and see what elements in English society favor the growth of Mormon religion and morality. It is evident enough. The Mormon missionaries find large neglected populations, and give them a religion, such as it is, and a morality, which is not unsuited to a country with a large surplus female population. With a million of the female population of England there is the choice between celibacy without a vocation, emigration, or something less legitimate. To a certain number Mormonism comes as a solution of the difficulty.

In other directions there are other solutions. Mormon missionaries can scarcely reach the upper classes, which are more hopelessly drained of men than the lower. Young Englishmen are scattered over the world in army, navy, civil service, and a hundred pursuits and occupations. London in the season and all the pleasure towns of England are crowded with women. At the balls the few dancing men present are obliged to dance their legs off to give the ladies a chance. Down by the sea the groups have a curious, gallinacious appearance. On parade and pier the women are in an overwhelming majority. I do not see what is to be done for them, unless by some international arrangement England can effect exchanges with America. The Ritualist clergy are doing something by establishing sisterhoods, but these do not form rapidly. Most of the sisters do not take vows of chastity, except for a limited period, and a certain proportion go over to Rome, which is a warning to others not to enter upon a path which may have such an ending. On the other hand, the "girl of the period" is a striking protest against social disabilities, and the novel of the day is a rather startling manifestation. The "girl of the period" in the *Saturday Review* was shouted down as a horrid slander, much as Mr. REARDON was in the House of Commons for inquiring whether the Queen would not gratify her loyal subjects by abdicating the Crown; but the French plays at the St. James Theatre tell a story. The pieces which draw best, and which are consequently played oftenest for the benefit of educated English society, are precisely the ones which English correspondents in Paris find most objectionable. The pieces allowed by the Lord Chamberlain to be played in French, and which are most applauded by the most fashionable audiences, are precisely those which, done into English, would be hissed off the stage. Moral French dramas and comedies are found dull, but the more than *risqué* farces of the Palais Royal at fact full houses. Next week London will have the delight of seeing Mlle. SCHNEIDER in "Le Grand Duchesse," but the music of OFFENBACH and the graces of the *prima donna* will make up for the lack of immorality.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen is coming to Windsor to hold a Volunteer review. Nobody cares particularly about it that I can see,—they would rather prefer a second Derby. But it will be a sort of benefit to the people of Windsor, who with one of the finest castles and palaces in the world, see so little of the pomp of Royalty. And London has now another grievance. The other night the Queen gave a ball to her servants at Balmoral, at which she stayed six hours. It is not stated that she danced; she probably only enjoyed the happiness she had given to others; but the Londoners imagine they see JOHN BROWN and Her Majesty dancing the Highland fling, or whirling round in a waltz or polka.

The grievance is that the Queen should spend six hours at a hop in the Highlands, when she could barely stay half an hour at her drawing room in London, leaving most of her guests to be received by the Princess CHRISTIAN. No wonder the West End shopkeepers find a model Sovereign in the Prince of Wales, who, like the crack regiments of the British army, "can go anywhere and do anything." His Royal Highness, beside the patronage extended to the Jolly NASH and the Great VANCE, has given a diamond ring as a souvenir to Mr. SOTHERN for his successful exertions in getting up a representation of London society, the only remarkable feature of which, however, was the reappearance of Mrs. KEELEY after many years of retirement from the stage. To the more venerable portion of my American theatre-going readers, her name will bring back some pleasant memories.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The great HANDEL festival commenced yesterday at the Crystal Palace with a grand rehearsal, which drew nearly 20,000 persons. It will continue during next week. TITIENS, NILSSON and KELLOGG are among the singers. The thousand of chorus singers are gathered from all England, and the orchestra from all Europe. The stringed instruments alone number 420. I leave it to your imagination.

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Appointment of Hon. Reverdy Johnson as United States Minister to England—Favorable Comments of the British Press.

From the London Times, June 15.

It is impossible that any Minister could have been accredited to us whom we should receive with more confidence as the honored spokesman of a great nation than Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. The unanimous ratification by the Senate of his nomination by the President as Envoy to Great Britain is, under the special circumstances of the case, an unexampled testimonial. When Mr. ADAMS intimated his desire to retire from his post as the representative of the United States at our Court, the question at once arose who could possibly be his successor. One of the consequences of the struggle between the President and the Congress was that the President could scarcely make a selection for any office which the Senate were ready to approve. The result of the impeachment trial does not seem to have diminished the resentment of the Legislature against the head of the Executive Department of the Government. The reappointment of Mr. STANBERRY to the office of Attorney-General, which he resigned for the purpose of defending Mr. JOHNSON, has been negatived by the Senate, and an instance of apparently smaller spite occurred in the formal refusal of the same body to thank Chief Justice CHASE for his conduct as President of the trial. Yet Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, a consistent Democrat, the representative in the Upper Chamber of the border State of Maryland, the Senator who distinguished himself by his vigorous maintenance of the judicial character of the impeachment trial during the whole of its course the Judge who rebuked Gen. BUTLER and compelled that unscrupulous partisan to apologize and withdraw his most injurious expressions as a manager of the impeachment, has been unanimously approved by the Senate as the Minister for the United States to the United Kingdom.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON comes to us as one of whom all men speak well, and whose career has been not unfitly crowned by this signal mark of confidence paid him by his brother Senators. Such a distinction does not, indeed, even in America, argue young years, and we may be permitted to regret, for the sake of the new Minister as well as for ourselves, that the honor conferred on him comes late; but Englishmen respect old age, and will not reproach Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON with the length of his services. This consideration apart, it would not be easy to find a worthier successor to Mr. ADAMS. If we regret the departure of the one, we may welcome without reserve the arrival of the other. Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. ADAMS represent, in truth, the best of the two great divisions of the Union. A recent traveler in the States has declared that if he settled in them he would pass his life between Boston and Baltimore. Each has its separate culture, more inclining to the social side in Maryland, and tending rather to the intellectual and speculative in Massachusetts, but they are admirably complementary of each other, and years spent in the Summer at Boston and in the Winter at Baltimore would not be without their charm. Mr. ADAMS was, of course, a Massachusetts man, and as such inherited not merely his family but his State traditions of kinship with all that is vigorous in our political and literary life. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON is the representative of Maryland. He was born on the shores of that famous Chesapeake Bay the waters of which may vie in beauty with the most celebrated lakes and straits of the Old World. The father of the Minister was Chief Justice of the District of Maryland, in which his son was born, and when Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON began his own career he followed the profession of his father, taking Baltimore as his residence. His vigorous intellect and his zeal in the pursuit of his profession preserved him from the dangers of that American Capua. It is as a lawyer that Mr. JOHNSON's reputation was established, and as a lawyer he has always remained distinguished. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has been throughout his life a worthy specimen of the class of jurists for which the United States was at one time celebrated, and the extinction of which, prematurely lamented some time since, has been proved to be not yet realized by the arguments addressed to the Senate in the recent trial. * * * * * * *

The appointment of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON as Minister at our Court is in itself so satisfactory that it need not be contrasted with what might have been. It is, however, impossible wholly to forget that, if the impeachment had been successful and Mr. WADE had succeeded to the office of President, we might have been called upon to receive a Minister of a very different character. We have much confidence, indeed, that, at the worst, the United States Senate would refuse to approve the nomination of a person unfit to uphold the dignity of the Union, or to conduct with advantage the negotiations intrusted to him. But, without dwelling upon any violent supposition, it is evident that serious embarrassments might have been provoked by an unhappy selection. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, be his term short or long, comes to us with the honors of a noble profession, and the assurance that in a time of unparalleled animosity he has won the approbation of both the contending parties of the Union. His practiced intellect will be found trained to discuss the questions now pending or which may arise between the United States and ourselves with judicial precision and impartiality; and we do but express the concurrent testimony of all observers in adding that to dignity of character and breadth of learning are allied a peculiar charm of manner.

MR. LONGFELLOW.

The American Poet in England—His Reception at Carlisle.

From the London Times, June 16.

Mr. HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, the American poet, who arrived in Liverpool on Saturday week, in the steamer *Russia*, paid a visit to the lakes on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday night proceeded to Carlisle on a visit to Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON, of Morton, near that city. On Friday, the distinguished visitor, who is accompanied by three daughters, Miss LONGFELLOW, Miss EDITH LONGFELLOW, and Miss ANNIE LONGFELLOW, and also by his brother-in-law, Mr. APPLETON, paid a visit to Corby and Wetheral, with their host and some other friends, lunched with Mr. P. H. HOWARD, of Corby Castle, and made a tour through the picturesque grounds of Corby. On Saturday morning, the Committee of the Carlisle Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institute had the privilege of presenting an address of welcome to the poet, at Morton. The Committee was introduced by Mr. FERGUSON, who is President of the Institute. Mr. DAVIDSON, banker, Vice-President of the Institute, said that on behalf of the Carlisle Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institute, he and his colleagues of the committee of management had the honor of appearing to present an address, in which they wished to offer Mr. LONGFELLOW a hearty welcome to the ancient City of Carlisle, and to express their high admiration of his great and distinguished talents and labors in the field of literature, and to assure him that the heart of the old country beats with genuine affection toward the people of the great American Republic. Mr. CHARLES P. HARDY, a member of the committee, added a few words, expressing the hope that the pearls of literature which had been profusely cast over this country by Mr. LONGFELLOW might be found brilliantly set in the hearts and judgment of those who had had the honor of reading them. Mr. JOHN SEWELL then read an address of welcome, which was beautifully illuminated upon velum; Mr. LONGFELLOW, upon receiving the address, said: "Mr. President and gentlemen, being more accustomed to speak with the pen than with the tongue, it is somewhat difficult for me to find appropriate words now to thank you for the honor you have done me and the very kind expressions you have used. Coming here as a stranger, this welcome makes me feel that I am not a stranger; for, how can a man be a stranger in a country where he finds all doors and all hearts open to him? Besides, I myself am a Cumberland man, I was born in the county of Cumberland, in the State of Maine, 3,000 miles from here, and you all know that the familiar name of a town or country has a home-like sound to all ears. And yet there is much strangeness in this now, when I come to the land of my fathers and find in it no trace of my family or name. If I am to find them at all, it will not be in the streets or towns or on the outside of the houses of the living, but in the graveyard and on the doors of the dead. You can think, then, how very grateful it is to me, how very pleasant, to find my name has a place in your memories and your affections. For this kindness I most heartily thank you, and I reciprocate all the good wishes which you have expressed for the perpetuation of the ties of amity between our two nations." The members of the Committee were then introduced individually to Mr. LONGFELLOW, who shook hands with them all. The proceedings then terminated. On Saturday afternoon Mr. LONGFELLOW visited Sir GEORGE MUSGRAVE, at Edenhall, the scene of the legend of "The Luck of Edenhall," and he will leave Carlisle this morning for Cambridge, where the honorary degree of LL. D. is to be conferred on him to-morrow.

SERVIA.

Particulars of the Murder of Prince Michael Obrenovitch.

Vienna Correspondence of the Patrie.

Last Wednesday, about 1 o'clock P. M., the Prince drove to the residence of his cousin, Mme. ANKA, who occupied a small house nearly opposite the palace, and waited for a few minutes in his carriage. Mme. ANKA and her daughter CATHERINE soon came down, got into another vehicle, and the party started for the Villa of Tonchiderâ. It consists of a small house and a large park, with a few large trees, but a number of hedges and pleasure grounds laid out after the fashion of the park of Varsailles. The alleys are very narrow, and nearly circular. The Prince, after resting for a few minutes to refresh himself with coffee and a pipe after the Turkish fashion, started to take a walk in the park with his guests. Mme. ANKA walked by his side, rather close to him, as that lady, celebrated in Servia on many grounds, suffers from chronic hoarseness, and can only speak in a whisper. Her daughter CATHERINE ran on before, gathering flowers in the hedges; the Prince was followed by his aid-de-camp, Capt. GARASCHANINE, who walked a little distance behind, followed by a servant. Suddenly, close to the turn of a dense thicket, Mlle. CATHERINE stopped, uttering a cry of surprise, and in less time than it takes to relate it, three men bounded into the pathway; two flung themselves on the Prince, one on Mme. ANKA; three reports were heard, and three bodies rolled to the ground—those of the Prince, which quivered convulsively, and Mme. ANKA and her daughter. More shots were fired, and the Captain and servant fell to the ground shrieking with pain. An officer on duty and three attendants rushed forward; they saw three men running away, discharging revolvers as they fled. Turning their attention to the victims, they found the Prince had ceased to exist; one bullet had gone clean through his neck, another had shattered his skull. Mme. ANKA still lived, and was able to give the names of the murderers. Her daughter was wounded in the shoulder; the Captain and the servant had received shots through the stomach and under the arm. Assistance was speedily procured; the body of MICHAEL OBRENOVITCH was carried to his bedroom. Mme. ANKA was carried to an adjoining apartment. Hopes of saving her life were entertained, but the assassin's aim had been too true. She died very soon after. It is said that the murder is due to private revenge. I don't believe it—the assassins knew what they were about. They have cut off the two heads of Servia—I say the two heads, for the Prince being a weak, versatile man, Mme. ANKA was the real Sovereign. Possessed of no common energy, endowed with a masculine intellect, diplomacy had no secrets for her. If old MILOCH were recalled, if his son were able to reign ten years, Mme. ANKA's activity, inflexible will, and great knowledge of the art of ruling men, were the cause of it.

A PEACE ALLIANCE.

Rumored Effort of Count Beust to Consummate a Peace Alliance Between Austria, Prussia and Russia.

Paris (June 12) Correspondence of the London Herald.

A curious report is circulated—viz., that Count BEUST, of all people in the world, has forwarded a proposal to the Cabinet of Berlin for an alliance between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, with a view to preserve the peace of Europe from the peril it stands in, owing to the threatening attitude of France. Whoever started this rumor deserves to have SCHILLER's well-known line hurled at him by way of rally—"*Du sprichst ein grosses wort gelassen aus*"—a more momentous piece of news (supposing it to be true) has never been given in so *leger* a manner. The only reason there could be for supposing it to have any foundation is the fact that the *France* notices it, and contradicts it in that curious manner which recalls the awkward explanations of a detected pickpocket, trying to convince a policeman that he is in the habit of taking out a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs with him. I give you the denial of the *France*, which I have no doubt will strike you as worthy of notice:

"Some time ago there was a report that M. DE BEUST had addressed to M. DE BISMARCK a proposition for forming an alliance between the three Northern Powers—Russia, Prussia and Austria. A foreign print now announces that M. DE BISMARCK has accepted the proposition, *and has invited the French Government to join it.* Neither of these rumors would deserve the trouble of being denied if we were not aware of the facility with which reports even the most absurd are seized upon by certain newsmongers. We therefore think it our duty to assert in the most formal manner that there is not the slightest truth in what has been said concerning the matter."

You will observe that the *France* asserts that it was rumored that the French Government had been invited by Count BISMARCK to adhere to the plan. This, on the face of it, cannot be true. But it is not impossible that—always supposing such a proposal to have been made by M. DE BEUST—Count BISMARCK, who wants to avoid war if the French will let him, should have made known its existence to the Cabinet of the Tuileries as a hint of the extent of support it is likely to meet with from Austria in carrying out the Anti-German designs which public opinion persists in ascribing to it. Such a *modus operandi* would be very characteristic of the Prussian Premier, who uses truth almost as effectually as other diplomatists employ concealment and *finesse*.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

Reception of the Western Delegates—Arrival of "Das Bundesfahne"—Mayor Hoffman's Speech of Welcome—The Preparations for the Festival.

To-morrow the ten days' Schuetzenfest will be fairly inaugurated with the procession and the opening of the campaign at Jones' Wood. Already the city has put on her gayest colors, hanging them out from roof and balcony. Already the City Fathers have passed through an ordeal of clinking glasses and hand-shaking, and short preliminary speech-making, by way of rehearsal, of what they mean to do to-morrow and the days that follow while the festival bangs together in Jones' Wood, and purling streams of lager flow therein. Yesterday the "elements" met everywhere and shook hands—in the streets, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at the docks where the delegates landed, in Steinway Hall, where the prizes sparkled in the show-cases, and the piles of yellow gold as the sun came in upon them winked maliciously at the eager faces that looked down upon them. Everywhere throughout the City there was a hilarious fraternization, the sunshine of German joy pervading all throngs.

THE DELEGATES FROM THE WEST.

The great event of the day, however, was the arrival of the Western delegates, bearing with them the flag of the League—"Das Bundesfahne," which has been in the custody of the Chicago Shooters for the past year. These were to arrive in this City by 10 o'clock A. M., but, owing to some change in the route, they did not reach the City until 1 P. M. They were received at the depot in Jersey City by the Jersey Scheutzen Corps, and warmly welcomed there. Bearing the "Bundesfahne" aloft, they crossed the ferry, and were received on this side by O. OTTENDORFER and the other members of the Reception Committee. Cheer after cheer rose up, and there were, of course, the other physical manifestations of enthusiastic welcome. The bearer of the flag and his companions were addressed by Mr. OTTENDORFER in an eloquent speech, which was appropriately reponded to. The "Bundesfahne" is of white silk, and bears on one side, wreathed in flowers of colored silk, the motto, "American Sharpshooters' Society," on the other side the single but eloquent word, "Concord." The escort, which now took its position, was composed of the New-Yorker Scheutzen Battalion, Major HAMMER, which comprises the following six companies:

Deutscher Schützen-Verein, Capt. Brandis.
Wollschinct, Capt. Bauer.
Columbia Scheutzen, Capt. Vogeler.
Morrisania Scheutzen-Verein, Capt. Hoburg.
Salamander Scheutzen, Capt. Gerssler.
The Helvetia Rifle Corps, Capt. Kneise.
The Tritonen, Capt. Delker.
The Independent Scheutzen, Capt. Diehl.
The New-Yorker Scheutzen Corps, Capt. Gerdes.

The line of march was taken up, and the Delegates, preceded by Police, surrounded by their friends and followed by several thousands of the washed and unwashed, marched to the Germania Assembly Rooms, passing *en route* the City Hall, where a salute of welcome was fired from a battery in the Park. The march down Chatham-street and up the Bowery must have been highly flattering in the ovation received there by the Western guests of the Schuetzenbund of New-York. At the Assembly Rooms the Delegates were again enthusiastically welcomed by the prominent members of the Society, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL at their head. Mayor HOFFMAN, who was present, being then loudly called for addressed the strangers in the following happy manner:

MAYOR HOFFMAN'S WORDS OF WELCOME.

My friends, I am not here to make a formal speech, but I am here to give you a free and hearty welcome. [Applause.] Most of the delegates of this great national and international festival have come from afar, and have come from foreign lands, but to all we bid a welcome to the United States of America, to this great motherland, for such it is. There is probably more of the German element in this city than in any city in this Union. In time of war and in time of peace, we have always found the Germans a valuable portion of this community. [Applause.] It is not the time or place for me to make any extended remarks, but I assure you I take great pleasure in giving you a welcome to this City. It is enough for me to call your attention to the fact that we regard your presence here as highly conducive to the pleasure and interests of this community. These gatherings have a social aspect, and they embrace within their circle national ideas. There is a proper time to work as well as to play, [applause,] and we rejoice that you have accepted this opportunity of displaying your national spirit in the way of popular amusement. [Applause.]

At the close of the Mayor's address, the delegates were taken into the custody of their immediate friends, that they might receive at their hands those material comforts needed after their journey, and which, when laid in freely, prepare strangers in a pleasant and satisfactory way for that evening entertainment familiarly known as "seeing the elephant."

THE PREPARATIONS AT JONES' WOOD.

About the grounds at Jones' Wood, where the prime part of the shooting festival is to be played, the preparations for the event are considerably behind hand. Late in the afternoon, yesterday, at the time when decorations and things of that kind, should have been complete for the commencement Monday, carpenters, painters and ordinary laborers were at work with all the vigor of seventh day Baptists at the close of a working week according to their belief. The sound of the saw and hammer will be as violent in Jones' Wood to-day as at any time during the past week. The arrangements there are simple in conception, but the conception has been carried out regardless of cost. At the entrance to the wood there will be a triumphal arch of Gothic style, with two side passages for wayfarers, who are simply looking on at the Schuetzenfest. The arch will be festooned and decorated with evergreens, and surmounted by the colors of the United States, while over the side entrances will be displayed the flags of the Swiss and German Confederations respectively. Under these arches all people on foot must pass and mingle with the great crowd in the Wood. Entrance under the "sentiment" embodied in this arch and its emblems cannot fail to be inspiring. Down into the bowels of the Wood, past where cattle were grazing quietly yesterday, there will be nothing to particularly attract the attention of visitors Monday, and through the Fest, till they come to the new building erected by SCHULTHEISS & Co., at the right of the inn, they have long kept on the bank of the river, in the Wood. The new building is quite an elaborate affair of two stories, with a legend of $20,000 cost attached to it. Its dimensions are 100 feet broad by 170 feet in length, and the main or ground floor is calculated to rest not less than three thousand persons at black walnut tables which have been provided. A portion of this first floor is devoted to cooking apartments, where, with all the modern appliances of the culinary art, men in paper caps were engaged yesterday in preparing the cold tongue and heavy groundwork of lunches for the thousands of people who will visit the spot during the coming week. Above this hall with the black walnut tables and general adaptation to bread, beer, &c., is a grand, broad place for dancing and promenading. Although tasteful hands have been at work decorating this building with flags and evergreens, and notwithstanding a couple of hundred artisans have been at work enthusiastically under the lead of SCHULTZ & SCHOEN, the architects, the thing will be incomplete to-morrow, but it will still be the new feature at the Wood, and the Schuetzenfest perhaps could not be successfully carried out without it. Preparations of the place for gun practice, checked by the painful accident Friday, were renewed yesterday with increased vigor. Workmen were engaged yesterday building barricades for bullets, over the ruins of the dead wall that tumbled down, burying three strong men beneath it. Along Seventy-first-street, at the upper end of Jones' Wood, a long booth has been built with tables for loading firearms, and seats for shooters, under cover. Detached pedestals have been provided, so that marksmen shall suffer no inconvenience in shooting, because of the swaying and shaking of the crowd. The targets are to be placed 200 yards from this booth, against the dead wall which has proved so disastrous in building. Midway between the marksmen and the targets a thick bulkhead has been built to arrest stray bullets going in the direction of Harlem at an undue elevation, so that there cannot possibly be any harm from wild shooting. Refreshment booths have been built here and there throughout the Wood; an extra Police force of 200 men detailed for duty in the vicinity, and nothing but an unwelcome rain will prevent the thorough success of the Schuetzenfest, so far as the festivities at Jones' Wood are concerned.

OBITUARY.

William A. Freeborn.

The announcement of the decease of Mr. WILLIAM A. FREEBORN, will create regret in mercantile circles where he was favorably known, and with whose interests he was prominently identified. He was for many years President of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, and the senior partner in the well-known firm of WILLIAM A. FREEBORN & COMPANY, copper merchants, on South-street. It appears that he was attacked with bilious colic on Thursday evening at his country residence, White Plains, which superinduced apoplexy, and finally terminated in his death, which took place on Friday evening. He was in his fifty-fifth year. In his younger days, Mr. FREEBORN was attached to the Volunteer Fire Department, holding at one time, the position of Assistant Engineer. He will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday next, where, it is generally known, his brother THOMAS FREEBORN, sleeps his last sleep, beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory by his brother pilots of New-York City.

Card from Dr. Naphegyi.

STAPLETON, S. I., Saturday, June 27, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the beginning of May last it was announced in your paper and republished throughout the country that "Dr. NAPHEGYI had forged the signature of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON to a certain document, on which he obtained the sum of $50,000."

At that time I sent a card to your paper asking the public to suspend their judgment until the case would be decided by the proper tribunal. A few days after, when the hearing of it was to take place, the Court declared that I was honorably discharged, and to-day having received the two inclosed letters from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, I beg of you the favor, in justice to persecuted innocence, to publish the same in your estimable paper.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,
G. NAPHEGYI.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25, 1868.

SIR: I delayed answering your several letters until finding myself able to do so to your satisfaction and my own.

Being now in that condition I inclose you a memorandum sufficient for your vindication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) REVERDY JOHNSON.
Dr. G. NAPHEGYI, Staten Island, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25, 1868.

Doctor G. Naphegyi, Staten Island, N. Y.:

SIR: Having become perfectly satisfied that you are innocent of the charge of having forged my name, made against you several weeks since, I deem it due to you to say so, and regretting the trouble and concern the charge has caused you.

I remain very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) REVERDY JOHNSON.

Card.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, June 27, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing that you would not intentionally wrong a private citizen, though he be a cartman, and regarding the report in your paper of the 25th inst. as incorrect and calculated to do me great injustice, I respectfully ask that you insert the following statement:

It was testified by a number of witnesses that my stable was well ventilated, the horses properly fed and cared for, and not starved. Further, Mr. CHARLES RIKER did not testify to having driven a gray horse that had to be killed on his return to the stable. The killing referred to another horse that had not been worked for three weeks previous to being shot. Any person thinking me in the wrong, can examine my stable and see whether it is kept clean and ventilated. Not wishing to be considered worse than a barbarian by the citizens of South Brooklyn, I remain yours, &c.,

STEPHEN F. LEWIS,
Sixteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Republican Executive Committee held a meeting, yesterday, at the Astor House. The following State delegates were present: H. A. Barnum, New-York, Chairman; N. P. Chipman, District of Columbia, Secretary; W. A. Shortt, District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary; Hiram Appleman, Connecticut; A. H. Grimshaw, Delaware; Charles E. Lippincott, Illinois; A. W. Dennison, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Tompkins, Rhode Island; B. S. Pardee, South Carolina; L. H. Roots, Arkansas; J. T. Rushing, New Jersey; and Lew Wallace, Indiana. A sub-committee, consisting of Generals Barnum, Chipman, Rushing, Dennison, Tompkins, Fisher, Kimball of Indiana, Lippincott and Chamberlain of Massachusetts, and Cols. Grimshaw and Appelman, with the President and Secretary of the Executive Committee, *ex officio* members, were empowered to perform all duties devolving upon the Executive Committee. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the members of the National Executive Committee of each State, and request a list of names for State Central Committees, to consist of not more than the number of representatives in Congress, and four at large. JAMES F. SMITH, of Washington, was elected an additional Assistant Secretary. It was ordered that the organization of soldiers and sailors under the auspices of this Committee be known as "The Boys in Blue," and wear distinctive uniforms and badges.

GRAND RALLY OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Republican Campaign Club was held at No. 84 Franklin-street, yesterday afternoon, ISAAC J. OLIVER in the chair, to make arrangements for a grand rally of Republicans at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening next, July 1. It was announced that Gen. LOGAN, Senator WILSON and Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK had accepted invitations to speak on the occasion, and would positively be present. Seats will be reserved for ladies, and there will be music by the band and singing by the Union Glee Club.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.—An enthusiastic meeting, under the auspices of this Club, was held at its headquarters, No. 21 Avenue D, last evening, STEPHEN M. WRIGHT, President, in the chair, ABRAM BAKER, Secretary. After an opening address by the President, Hon. HENRY SHELDON and others addressed the meeting, and the Union Brass Band lent its aid to enliven the meeting. This Club organized in November last to aid in the nomination of Gen. GRANT for President, and that object being accomplished, it now, reorganized and "reconstructed," enters the field as the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, and is rapidly increasing in numbers, and is destined to be a live organization—so say the organizers.

ITALIAN SCHOOL OF THE FIVE POINTS.—A letter from Mr. CERRUTI, Minister from Italy at Washington, appears in the *Echo d'Italia* of 26th instant, to the effect that he is profoundly touched at the late contributions of the school to the National Institute at Turin, for the education of the daughters of fallen Italian soldiers. The National Institute spoken of has three thousand inmates, and has lately been opened. The number will soon reach five thousand. The Italian school at the Five Points is one of the many institutions carried on by the Children's Aid Society.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—GEO. MANNING and WM. JOHNSON *alias* Clews, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, by the Fourth Ward Police, on a charge of attempting to force their way into the junk shop of HUGH LOCKEY, at No. 17 James slip, being arrested before they could succeed. Both men were fully committed. MANNING has been only recently released from the Trenton State Prison, where he was sent for burglary, and JOHNSON is supposed to be implicated in a bank robbery in Pittsburg, Penn., a few years ago.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT JONES' WOOD.—The body of HENRY KIMBACKER, of No. 5 Avenue B, was recovered yesterday from the ruins of the target structure which fell down at Jones' Wood on Friday, as already reported. Coroner KEENAN intended holding an inquest over the remains of HENRY KEELAN and HENRY KIMBACKER, both killed by the fall of the trellis work, but as he could not procure the necessary witnesses the investigation was adjourned until Tuesday.

PROVIDED WITH QUARTERS.—WILLIAM TRAPHAGEN was yesterday arrested by Officer CHURCH, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon a charge of vagrancy. It appears from the statements made that the prisoner had obtained a small sum of money from WALTER F. BARTLETT, of No. 452 Broadway, by means of various false pretences. He was committed to the workhouse for six months.

THE MORGUE.—There was taken to the Morgue from Bellevue Hospital yesterday the body of an unknown man, five feet eight inches high, dark hair and beard, about 30 years of age. Had on gray vest and pants, blue flannel shirt and boots—the body placed on the Morgue for identification. He had been brought from Tenth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street in an insensible condition, and died shortly after admission to the Hospital.

GIRLS' PROTECTORY.—The corner-stone of the "Girls' Protectory" will be laid at Westchester village on the 4th of July, at 3 P. M., on the grounds of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children. Rev. ISAAC T. HECKER will deliver the address of the occasion. The institution, when completed, will be given into the hands of the Sisters of Charity, by whom it will be governed. It is designed to be a home for 500 destitute children.

A NEW HOTEL.—The Westmoreland Hotel, corner Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, was favorably opened last evening. The building is a remodeled private dwelling, fitted up in magnificent style, and having all the appointments of a first-class establishment. It will be carefully conducted, upon the European plan, under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Mr. GEO. E. ROBERTS, formerly of the Westminster Hotel.

ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.—WM. S. PATTEN, a sailor on board the ship *Cordes*, at Pier No. 9, North River, quarrelled with WM. MCGLOIR, the second mate, when the latter struck his opponent on the head with a hammer, causing severe wounds. He was arrested, and Justice DOWLING locked him up for trial without bail. MCGLOIR claims to have acted in self-defence.

THE CLINTON-PLACE DIAMOND ROBBERY.—After a brief examination yesterday, Justice DOWLING fully committed HARRY WILLIS and CHARLES TERRY for trial on a charge of stealing $2,475 worth of diamond jewelry from Mrs. SARAH PRICE, of No. 110 Clinton-place. JEREMIAH SHANNON, arrested as an accomplice, was released. The missing diamonds have not yet been recovered.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—The following is the calender of this Board for Monday, June 29th:—859, Spencer, Martin & Risk; 400, Lawrence Rock; 355, Isaac Rosenbaugh; 934, Alfred Wagstaff; 935, Abram Van Orden; 937, Phair & Co.; 938, Bernard Kelley; 939, William Crawford; 940, Cornelius Cassidy; 941, William Walsh.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. An invitation to attend the Schützenfest at Jones' Wood was accepted. The Board then adjourned.

ISSUE OF LICENSES.—Marshal TAPPAN reports 190 licenses issued during the week, the total receipts for which were $869 75. For fines, $21 were received.

THE GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES.—The various German Singing Societies, during their parade yesterday, were saluted with a discharge of 20 guns while passing through the City Hall Park.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED RAPE.—ARCHIBALD L. FRAZER, a patrolman of the Forty-seventh Precinct, Greenpoint, was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Justice VOORHIES, and committed to the County Jail to await examination on a charge of attempting to violate the person of ANNA MARIA WILMOT, aged 12 years, at her father's residence, on the 6th instant. The accused and his accuser lived in the same house in Greenpoint. FRAZER is an unmarried man, 29 years of age. He claims that the charge against him originated in malice.

IMPORTANT BEQUESTS.—In the will of ELLEN N. DURYEA, proved before the Surrogate last week, the following bequests appear: To the Society for the Amelioration of the Colored Population of Flatbush, $700; to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in North America, $1,500, and to the Colored Home in the City of New-York, $500.

SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEART.—ADOLF BAUMAN, a peddler by occupation, committed suicide yesterday morning at his residence, No. 97 Ewen-street, E. D., by shooting himself through the heart. BAUMAN was demented by reason of dissipation when he resolved upon self-destruction.

EXCISE VIOLATION.—ALBERT KOHNE, arrested on Friday night for violating the Excise law, by retailing liquor without a license, at the store corner of South Fifth and Sixth streets, E. D., yesterday pleaded guilty before Justice VOORHIES, and paid a fine of $30.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR THE WEEK.—The Brooklyn Police made 434 arrests last week, as follows: Saturday, 86; Sunday, 44; Monday, 87; Tuesday, 61; Wednesday, 47; Thursday, 61; Friday, 48.

RAISING A NEW LIBERTY POLE.—A handsome liberty pole, ninety feet in height, was yesterday raised by Engine Company No. 2, opposite their house, in Fourth-street, E. D.

NEW-JERSEY.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A German named MARTIN DILLEWAY was arrested in Jersey City last evening on a charge of having re[illegible] goods and money under false pretences. The prisoner forged the name of P. ROGERS, Colonel of the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment, to an order on WM. H. SPEAR for $5, and by this means he obtained the required money. He also alleged that he was directed by parties to get several articles of harness; and on these representations he got a saddle, bridle and other property, which he appropriated to his own use. The prisoner was held for examination.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A boy about 17 years old, name unknown, residing in Hudson City, attempted to leap from the Washington Express train, last evening, while the train was moving through Bergen Cut. He slipped, and was thrown under the cars. Both of the boy's legs were cut off above the knee, and he was otherwise shockingly mutilated. He died soon after removal home.

Two candidates for a Republican nomination for Congress in Ohio recently drew lots to determine which should withdraw in favor of the other. The defeated one is now doing his utmost to secure the other's nomination.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION" and Political Reform? One gives the fair a better complexion, while the other gives a better complexion to affairs. Sold by all druggists.
PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP," for the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Mr. C. F. Adolph Dambmann will please return immediately to New-York on account of the illness of his uncle.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturer's price, at POLLAK & SONS', No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing done. Boiling $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BRIGGS—TRIPLER.—At St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st., by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., CHARLES L. BRIGGS, of Claremont, N. H., to MARIA H. TRIPLER, grand-daughter of Thomas Hall, of this City.

KINGSLAND—JENNINGS.—On Monday, June 22, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., DANIEL C. KINGSLAND to HARRIET J. JENNINGS, all of this City.

DIED.

BROLLY.—On Friday, June 26, WILLIAM C. BROLLY, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, James S., and of his brother-in-law, William J. Davison, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 232 West 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

DOREMUS.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 26, AUSTIN FLINT, son of R. Ogden and Estelle E. Doremus, aged 2 years, 6 months and 9 days.

FOLLIN.—At Washington Heights, on Friday morning, June 26, Mrs. SUSAN FOLLIN, aged 72 years.

Her friends and those of her son-in-law, Mr. E. Geo. Squier, are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of Capt. M. Bell, 146th-st. and 10th-av., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

FREEBORN.—Suddenly, at White Plains, on Friday evening, June 26, WILLIAM A. FREEBORN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

HINMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 27, ELIZA JANE, the beloved wife of B. F. Hinman, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at St. John's Episcopal Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Monday, June 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEGGAT.—At No. 26 West Washington-place, on Friday evening, June 26, WILLIAM LEGGAT, of Hawick, Scotland, in the 78th year of his age, late merchant and resident of this City since 1818.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

MORAN.—On Monday, June 22, at Champaign City, Ill., LOUISA, wife of James P. Moran, of this City.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

WATSON.—On Wednesday, June 24, after a protracted illness, WILLIAM H. WATSON, aged 29 years, eldest son of Henry B. and Mary A. Watson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Sunday,) the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 158 West 45th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISITORS TO THE CITY are invited to examine our extensive stock of FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS. ALSO, CHANDELIERS and FIXTURES for OIL and GAS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DR. SCHENCK IS NOT HERE EVERY week as heretofore, but EVERY OTHER WEEK. His next visit will be on TUESDAY, the 30th, at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH AND SCROFULA cured—guaranteed no cure no pay—by the inventor of the patent Invisible Organic Vibrator for Incurable Deafness. Treatise sent free. Dr. T. HUNT STILWELL, No. 190 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also old exchange papers. Price 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A PIANO AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—An interesting story. Mailed for three cents. Address Box No. 3,557, or HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

"KEEP THE BALL A-ROLLING."—The new campaign song and chorus, just published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway. Price 35c., mailed post-paid.

BRENTANO'S CATALOGUE.—(ABOUT The fullest he has yet made out.) Containing ALL NEW BOOKS (or MOST.) Appears next TUESDAY in "THE POST."

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 17th Ward.—A meeting of the citizens of this Ward, who are in favor of the election of GRANT and COLFAX, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 29, at No. 23 Third-av., for the formation of a "Grant and Colfax Campaign Club."

Benj. Smith.	Merwin R. Brewer.
Frederick C. Wagner.	Bernard Sheridan.
Samuel Cantrell.	Marshall B. Blake.
Seth M. Carpenter.	John Cochrane.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. JOHN H. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., both morning and afternoon; services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK P. E. [illegible] SOCIETY. There will be preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Society's Missions, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 o'clock, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seamen and others invited.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, RECENTLY worshiping in the hall, northeast corner of 48th-st. and 8th-av., will meet hereafter in the Republican Wigwam, 48th-st., east of 8th-av. Sabbath School SUNDAY afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Religious services at 3½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, GEO. H. STUART, Esq., Rev. GEO. SCOTT, D. D., and others.

THE SECOND PUBLIC MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN COMMISSION will be held at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. A delegation from the Nez Perces, Creeks, Cherokees, Chippewas, Monomonees and other Indian tribes will be present. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, several of the Indian chiefs and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

ST. PAUL'S [illegible] DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st.,) Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MRS. [illegible] WILL GIVE her closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at the same hour in the side room.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. B. MERWIN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting exercises. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE SCOTT, D. D., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AT ZION CHAPEL, [illegible] st.; seats free. Rev. JAMES MURRAY, Curate. SUNDAYS service and sermon, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning of every month. Baptism at every [illegible].

ADVENT [illegible] AT HALL NO. 18 Cooper Institute. Preaching on SABBATH by Elder A. H. BROWN, of Rahway, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Practical Christianity*; and at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Kingdom of God; its Nature, Locality and Time of its Establishment*.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ELEVENTH-ST. [illegible] CHAPEL, NEAR AVENUE B.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. G. W. COLLARD. Seats free. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. GEO. HOLLIS, WM. ROSS, Pastors; G. W. COLLARD, Superintendent of Sunday School.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. [illegible] EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½, and Rev. GEORGE HARE, D. D., at 7½. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All [illegible].

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOSEPH SANDFORD, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. WILLIS. Temperance Meeting at 3 P. M., to be addressed by Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Yorkville, and others. Seats free.

GRACE CHURCH CHAPEL, 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rector.—Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MOST INTERESTING.—THE MESSENGER of the coming King of Kings will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Song of Moses and the Lamb on the Sea of Glass.*—Rev. xv., 2-4.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORMERLY worshipping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY next, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Church of the Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts., at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. The Pastor will preach the funeral service of the late Wm. McCracken, at 10½ A. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. PORTER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. VINCENT, of the Rock River Conference in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Bible class for the blind at 3 P. M.

PREACHING AT THE SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, June 28, 1868, by Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, at 10½ and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR 17TH-ST. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A CIRCLE THIS EVENING, at the rooms of J. B. Conklin, No. 100 12th-st., corner 4th-av. Private sittings every day and evening.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Membership One in Another.*

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., 7th and 8th-avs.—Preaching TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. E. S. GANNETT, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, June 28. MORNING service, 10½; EVENING, 7½.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th st., near 6th-av.; preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. R. RIDGAWAY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D FOSS. Evening—*Continuance of the Series on Scripture Characters.*

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY: services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible]-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 27, 1868.

$21,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113¾	300	Mariposa Pf.	8⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	113⅜	200	Bruns. C. L. Co.	8½
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107	100	do	8⅝
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	75⅛	200	Adams Ex.	52
10,000	do	75⅛	25	do	53
20,000	do	75	100	do s60	51⅞
3,000	do	74⅞	100	do	51⅞
1,000	do	74⅞	100	Wells-Fargo Ex. s30	26
30,000	do bet. call. s10	74½	300	do	26½
40,000	do	74¾	100	Am. Ex. Co.	46½
50,000	do s10	74½	5	do	46
20,000	do 2d call	74⅝	100	do	46
85,000	do s10	74⅜	100	U. S. Ex. bet. call.	46⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. bet. call	76	100	Mer. U. Ex.	25
1,000	Vir. 6s, New	58	200	do	24⅞
2,000	Vir. St. 6s, x-c.	59	100	do	24½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, x-c	77⅛	20	do	24½
2,000	do	77½	300	N. Y. Cen.	135¾
2,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	101½	100	Erie R. P.	76
5,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc.	82½	1200	Erie R.	71½
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	98½	100	do b3	71⅝
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	80	100	Reading R.	105⅞
1,000	Ohio. & Mil. 1st.	95	1400	do	105¾
12,000	N. Y. & N. H. B. 6s	97½	200	do	105½
1,000	Tol. Pe. & W. 1st West. Div.	82	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	93½
5,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M., bet. call	78	200	Clev. & Pitts	90¼
20	Fourth National	105	300	do	90⅝
10	Am. Ex. Bank	121	300	C. & N. W. R.	70⅞
28	Del. & Hud. Ca.	134¼	550	do	71
100	do s60	134½	80	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79⅝
14	North Riv. Bk.	108½	100	do	79½
400	Canton Co.	50	200	Clev. & Tol	104⅞
400	West. U. Tel.	35	40	do	104
150	do	34⅝	200	Chic. & R. I.	105⅝
100	Quicksilver	23½	100	do	105⅜
700	do	23½	50	do	105½
100	do b30	23¾	5	Chic. B. & Q. R.	154
200	Pacific Mail	102⅝	300	M. & St. P.	67
320	do	102½	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79
800	do	102⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.	48⅜
100	do s60	101½	100	do	48⅛
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅝
			300	do	112½
			1500	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅝
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	88
			100	Rens. & Sar. R.	95⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3,400	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 Small	111½	10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 3d Ser.	110
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	113⅜			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.	113
100	do s30	26	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅝
100	do s30	25⅞	800	M. S. & N. I.	93
10	Amer. Ex.	46	500	do	92⅞
100	U. S. Ex.	46⅜	200	do b10	93
200	Mer. U. Ex.	25	300	do b3	93
100	Quicksilver	24	200	do c	92⅞
100	do	23⅞	1200	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅞
100	Pacific Mail	101⅞	200	do b10	90⅞
100	do	101⅞	400	do	90⅝
600	do	102	800	Cl. & Tol	104⅞
2200	do	102⅛	3200	Chi. R. I. & P.	105⅞
100	do b10	102⅛	500	do	105⅞
1200	do	102⅛	200	do b10	105¾
500	do	102⅜	500	do	105⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	135½	300	do	105¾
100	do	135⅞	200	do	105⅝
2100	Erie R.	71½	300	Chi. & N. W.	71
800	Reading R.	105¾	100	do	70⅞
1500	do	105⅝	100	do	70⅞
200	do s5	105½	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	79⅝
400	do c	105⅜	600	do	79½
200	Tol., W. & W.	48	300	do	79⅝
200	Alt. & T. H.	43	100	do b3	79⅝
200	Mil. & St. P.	68⅛	100	do	79⅝
150	B. & B. Assoc'tion	108	100	do b10	79½
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79	100	Mariposa Pf	8⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛	400	Hud. R. R.	140¾
200	do	26	100	do b10	140⅝
500	Adams Ex.	52⅛	800	Reading R.	105⅞
200	Am. Ex.	44	1200	do	105⅞
500	U. S. Ex.	46⅛	1200	Mil. & St. P.	67⅞
200	do	46⅛	900	do	67¾
200	do	46	100	do s60	66½
200	Mer. U. Ex.	24⅜	100	do s10	67⅞
300	do	24⅜	100	do	67⅞
100	Quick. Min.	23	39	do	66
300	do	22⅝	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79
200	do	22⅝	100	do	78⅞
200	do	22⅝	800	Ohio & M. R.	30¼
50	do	22⅝	100	do b3	30⅛
800	do	22	300	do	30⅛
500	do	22⅛	100	Chic. & Alton R.	138
200	do b3	22	200	M. S. & N. I.	92⅞
600	Pacific Mail	102⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts	90⅜
10	do	102	500	Clev. & Tol.	105
300	do	102⅜	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	105
500	West. U. Tel	34⅞	500	do	104⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	135⅞	500	do	104⅞
2800	Erie R.	71⅝	800	Chi. & N. W.	71⅜
1200	do b3	71⅝	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79⅜
400	do c	71⅝	100	do s15	79⅛
200	do	71⅝	200	do b10	79⅛
500	do b3	71⅞	100	Brunswick L. Co.	8⅜

SATURDAY, June 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold were a fraction easier than on Friday, viz.: 140⅜@140½@140@140⅛ ℘ cent. A small bonus is still made for the use of Gold for Cash delivery. The Treasury Office is now busily engaged in taking the receipts of the holders of the Registered United States Stocks, and verifying the schedules of Coupons for the 1st of July Interest, and on Monday and Tuesday a large amount of Checks on the Gold Department of the Office will be issued payable on Wednesday, July 1. The present is by far the heaviest Dividend period for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, in the experience of the Office, owing to the recent increase in the United States 5-20s of 1867, July and January interest, in exchange for the 7.30 ℘ Cent. Currency Notes. The Office received during the week $1,660,000 for Customs. The Export of Gold and Silver by the steamers of the day amounts to $958,014, making for the whole week $2,530,134. The Banks lose on their Specie averages of the week $1,371,000, and gain in Greenbacks $1,285,000. Their Loans are increased $2,386,000, and their general Deposit line $2,817,000. Money closed easy at from 3 to 5 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, on call.

The Public Funds on the Stock Exchange left off rather better than on Friday, although in the early part of the day the feeling was dull, and some few of the operators were experimenting, with small sums, for a decline in prices. The latest sales of the new 5-20s, 1867, were at 114⅛; of the old of 1862, 113¼; of the 10-40s, 107⅛, and the price bid for more. On the State Bond list there was a heavy pressure to sell new Tennesses, chiefly for delivery 10@15@30 days ahead. The cash price fell from 76 down to 74⅛ ℘ cent. The North Carolinas were firm and Virginias and Missouris steady. The Railway Share market was much excited on the New-York and Western Roads and Philadelphia and Reading. The Northwest Stocks sold up to 71½@¾ for the Common and 80 ℘ cent. for the Preferred, ex-dividend. Reading sold as high as 106; New-York Central at 135⅞ and Erie at 71⅛@70⅞ ℘ cent. There was a large business done at the morning Boards of the Exchange and also in the Long Room, up to 3:30 P. M., and the general market closed firm.

At 3:30 P. M., the hour for closing the Stock Exchange on Saturdays, including the Long Room, the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	107	107⅛	Virginia 6s	58⅞	59
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113	113⅛	Missouri	94⅛	94⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	113⅞	114	Northwest	69⅞	70⅞
N. Y. Central	135¾	135¾	N. West Pref.	79⅝	79⅝
Erie	70¼	70⅞	Rock Island	105⅞	105
Hudson	140	140⅝	Fort Wayne	112⅝	113
Reading	104⅞	106	W. U. Telegraph	34⅝	34⅝
Mich. Southern	92⅞	92⅞	St. Paul Pref.	79	79
Ohio and Miss	30⅛	30⅝	St. Paul Com	66⅛	67⅛
Pittsburgh	90⅞	90⅝	Pacific Mail	101⅞	102⅛
Toledo	104⅛	105⅛	American Gold	140⅛	140⅛
Tenn 6s, new	76	74⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℘ cent. reg. '81	113	5-20 coup., 1867	114
500 & 1,000, 1881	117⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series	109⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	7 3-10 3d series	109⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	113⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101⅛
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	111	Illinois war loan	101⅛
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	96
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	95⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	95⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	76
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	74⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛	Virginia 6s, ex c.	58⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	Virginia 6s, new bds	58
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	98⅛	Georgia 6s	89⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	95	Georgia 7s, new bonds	98
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	94	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	77⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101⅛	N. C. 6s, new bonds	76⅛
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri 6s	94⅛
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Mo 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	94⅛
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Louisiana 6s	65
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	California 7s	133
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	101⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Merchants' Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five* ℘ *cent.* The Bull's Head Bank a quarterly Dividend of *four* ℘ *cent.* The Fifth National, half-yearly, *five* ℘ *cent.* The New-York Exchange, half-yearly, *six* ℘ *cent.*:

New-York	135	Bank of the Republic	119
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	122	Hanover	117
Mechanics'	126	Grocers'	118
Union	118	East River	102½
America	140	Nassau	105
City	200	Shoe and Leather	117
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	130
North River	108	St. Nicholas	110
Tradesmen's	143	Marine	150
National	115	Commonwealth	112
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Park	150
Seventh Ward	122	Central National	106½
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	120	First National	211
Ocean	108	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	121	Tenth National	x 98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 7's, con. 1876	103¼	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	103½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	101
Erie 1st M., Ex.	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s, 3d mtg. 1883	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98½
Erie 7s, 4th mtg. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. Pac. ss	104
Erie 7s, 5th mtg. 1888	92	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-70	102½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	99	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Harlem, 1st M.	100½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100⅞
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	111½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	94
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	98	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	101½	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	91½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	97	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	104
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Chi. & Alton Inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex bds.	91	Ohio & Miss. Con.	90⅞
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	96
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	90
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	94
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82½	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	79½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

The duties paid at the San Francisco Custom House this year have been as follows:

In June, to 10th	$225,318
In May	672,533
In April	683,093
In March	759,752
In February	667,701
In January	593,238
Total since Jan. 1, 1868	$3,601,638

The shipments of treasure from June 1 to date have been as follows:

June 3—Per *Colorado*:		
To China	$635,478	
To Japan	8,000	—$643,478
June 5—Per *Nebraska* to New-York		118,108
June 6—Per *Constitution*:		
To New York	$274,785	
To England	332,597	
To Panama	15,000	— 622,382
Total since June 1, 1868		$1,383,969
Previously this year		16,696,090
Total since Jan. 1, 1868		$18,080,059
Corresponding period 1867		18,305,639
Increase this year		$225,580

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in June:

1868	$66,660	1867	$59,113
Increase			$7,547

The gross earnings of the under specified railroads for the month of May, in 1867 and 1868, and for the first five months of each year, are exhibited by the *Financial Chronicle* in the subjoined statement:

Railroads.	May 1867.	May 1868.	Five Months 1867.	Five Months 1868.
At. & Gt. We'n.	$459,370	$355,447	$2,079,434	$1,881,731
Ch. and Alton	335,510	341,181	1,255,265	1,419,101
Ch. & North'n	895,712	1,208,796	3,697,937	4,674,079
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	251,916	308,891	1,321,821	1,525,891
Illinois Central	477,007	496,666	2,506,339	2,382,047
Marietta & Cin.	90,526	85,000	421,058	465,975
Mich. Central	333,952	369,625	1,659,711	1,759,998
Mich. South. and North'n Indi'a	358,601	400,496	1,746,470	1,948,743
Mil. & St. Paul	401,900	565,718	1,633,106	2,053,996
Ohio and Miss.	282,939	204,619	1,309,172	1,165,997
Pitts., Ft. Wayne, and Chicago	586,484	611,914	2,872,915	3,485,654
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	171,736	180,000	813,050	803,248
Toledo, Wabash and Western	329,078	260,529	1,355,227	1,360,678
Western Union	57,852	70,163	202,299	245,710
Total (14 roads)	$5,042,583	$5,457,035	$22,872,294	$25,175,938

The following are the particulars of the specie export of last weak:

June 23, Steamship *Mississippi*, Rio Janeiro—	
Spanish Doubloons	$10,200
American Gold	4,396
British Gold	2,140
June 23, Steamship *Allemannia*, Hamburg—	
Gold Bars	287,217
Silver Bars	282,044
American Gold	240,000
June 24, *Australasian*, Liverpool—	
Gold Bars	205,663
Silver Bars	119,290
American Gold	50,000
June 23, Bark *La Plata*, Buenos Ayres—	
Spanish Doubloons	6,280
June 25, Steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana—	
American Silver	10,100
American Gold	750
June 25, Steamship *Hermann*, Bremen—	
American Gold	330,000
Foreign Silver	24,037
June 27, Steamship *Ville de Paris*, Havre—	
American Gold	400,000
Gold Bars	209,514
Silver Bars	141,500
June 27, Steamship *City of Paris*, Liverpool—	
American Gold	110,000
Gold Bars	50,000
June 27, Steamship *Erin*, Liverpool—	
Gold Bars	47,000
Total	$2,530,134

The income and expenses of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company for the years ending March 31, 1867 and 1868, according to the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Income:		
From passengers	$457,665 26	$476,797 63
From freight	737,001 15	727,275 84
From mails and express	41,763 10	63,410 56
From rent of track, &c.	41,100 00	36,308 29
From rent of machinery	21,833 49	24,457 78
From miscellaneous	2,173 67	4,644 78
Total	$1,301,536 67	$1,332,894 88
Expenses, viz:		
Repairs of road	$139,729 83	$120,649 31
Repairs of bridges	80,151 70	7,702 24
Repairs of building, &c.	18,384 40	13,148 10
Passenger expenses	148,086 51	146,854 86
Freight expenses	211,857 23	208,443 93
Other trains expenses	29,400 21	30,291 98
Station expenses	122,096 06	112,381 78
Office expenses	31,495 92	29,980 17
Shops, &c., expenses	22,587 40	19,466 48
Watching bridges	7,064 04	
Miscellaneous	36,740 80	59,800 73
Total	$847,594 10	$748,719 58
Earnings less expenses	$453,942 57	$584,175 30
From which deduct—		
Interest on bonds	$128,175 38	
General interest and exchange	27,804 21	
Taxes—State	35,076 09	
Taxes—National	26,664 44	
Insurance	2,460 00	
Commission on bonds sold	2,370 00	
Sundries—profit and loss	8,165 90	225,716 02
Balance		$358,459 28
Applied as follows:		
Dividend No. 25	$254,773 00	
Renewal of bridges	99,416 01	354,189 01
Surplus		$4,270 27
Add surplus from previous year		404,577 18
Total surplus March 31, 1868		$408,847 45

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1868 show an increase of $31,358 21, with a decrease in operating expenses of $98,874 52. The entire expenditure, including interest, taxes, &c., was $974,435 60, against $1,080,988 25 in 1867—a decrease of $106,552 65. The net earnings show an increase of $137,910 86. The earnings per mile have been $22,214 91. The number of passengers carried, 672,834. Tons of freight moved, 497,466. Miles run by locomotives, 598,654.

The receipts from all sources during the year, and disposition of the same, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash and cash assets March 31, 1867	$112,354 61
Net earnings, as above	358,459 28
Increase of capital	239,200 00
Increase of bonded debt	254,000 00
Sale of real estate	16,474 11
Collected on bills receivable	11,701 66
Reduction of materials on hand	40,125 15
Middletown Bridge stock	500 00
Total	$1,032,814 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for construction		$15,246 56
Expended for equipment		8,002 70
Renewal of bridges		99,416 01
Cincinnati Elevator Co. stock		25,000 00
Cin., Ham and Dayton R. R. stock		2,700 90
Cin., Ham. and Dayton, 1st mortgage		9,000 00
Decrease of R. R. and individual accounts		62,000 00
Advance to C., R. and C. R. R. Co.		13,680 78
Advance to D. and M. R. R. lessors		74,046 68
Advance to redeem D. and M. R. R. first mortgage bonds		233,535 85
Reduction of bills payable		130,605 92
Dividend—stock	$236,300	
Dividend—cash	18,473	— 254,773 00
Cash and cash assets March 31, 1868		104,807 01
Total, as above		$1,032,814 82

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.

D. and M. R. R. lessors account	$397,164 64
C. R. and C. R. R. Co.	13,226 29
Materials for repairs, wood, &c.	193,821 37
Wood lands	12,540 00
Stocks and bonds owned by Company	176,533 93
Bills receivable	9,995 04
Due from United States	5,790 20
Cash and cash assets	104,807 01
Advanced to D. and M. R. R. for redemption of first mortgage bonds, for which this Company has $229,000 bonds of the second mortgage	233,535 85
Total	$1,147,414 33

Liabilities.

Bills payable	$399,119 01
Due railroad companies	8,072 84
Due individuals	16,786 00
Due dividends and interest on bonds	23,522 16
Due pay rolls, March	59,343 81
Balance	640,570 51
Total as above	$1,147,414 33

The receipts from operations of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad during the year were $966,603 55; and the expenditures $1,040,650 28—an excess of expenditures over receipts of $74,046 68; to which add balance from previous year, $323,117 96—making the total amount due C., H. and D. R. R. Co., lessees, $397,164 64.

The receipts from operations of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad, (including $454 49 from previous year,) were $163,819 22; and the expenditures $196,985 51—leaving a balance due C., H. and D. R. R. Co. of $13,226 29.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31.

	1867.	1868.
Construction	$3,930,428 36	$3,945,669 92
Equipment	991,195 26	909,198 05
Real estate	343,883 09	327,408 97
Wood and materials	233,946 52	193,821 37
Wood lands	12,540 00	12,540 00
Bills receivable	21,696 70	9,995 04
Stocks and bonds	149,333 93	176,533 93
Due from R. R. Co's	55,695 16	58,674 29
Due from individuals	18,363 82	24,569 47
Due from P. O. Depart	4,987 14	9,206 25
Redemption D. & M. first mortgage bonds	....	233,535 85
D. & M. R. R. lessor acct.	323,117 96	397,164 64
C. R. & C. R. R.	....	13,226 29
Cash and cash assets	112,354 61	104,807 01
	$6,197,537 55	$6,516,351 08
Capital stock	$3,260,000 00	$3,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds due 1867	9,000 00	....
First mortgage bonds	1,250,000 00	1,250,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	500,000 00	500,000 00
Third mortgage bonds	....	254,000 00
Interest on bonds	3,117 40	4,483 66
Dividends unpaid	22,197 50	19,238 50
Due railroad companies	85,061 02	66,747 13
Due individuals	49,575 63	51,355 47
Due United States	11,981 95	3,416 05
Pay-rolls C., H. and D., D. and M., and C. R. and C. Railroads	71,049 45	59,343 81
Bills payable	529,724 93	399,119 01
C., R. and C. Railroad	454 49	....
Surplus earnings	404,577 18	408,847 45
Total	$6,197,537 55	$6,516,351 08

President—S. S. L'Hommedieu.
Vice-President—John W. Ellis.
Directors—George T. Stedman, John Young, Chas. Davis, Wm. Goodman, Lowell Fletcher, H. D. Huntington, Wm. Beckett.
Secretary and Treasurer—Frederick H. Short.
General Superintendent—Daniel McLarin.

Internal Revenue Decision.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1868.

I reply to the questions contained in your letter of the 19th ult., that the only sales made by wholesale dealers which are not required to be returned for tax as though made at the dealer's place of business are those sales made through *other* "wholesale dealers" on commission. Under the provisions of the law, as construed by this office, all sales made for wholesale dealers by brokers, on commission, are required to be returned for tax as though made by the dealer at his stated place of business. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 21x69	$8,500
Hamilton-st., No. 16½	10,500
Madison-av., n. w. cor. of 53d-st., 25x100.5	48,000
Mercer-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x100	1,250
Mercer-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x100.5-147	13,605
Rivington-st., s. e. cor. Ridge, 20x50	6,825
12th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x103.3	13,300
East 16th-st., No. 144	8,200
East 16th-st., No. 140	26,300
29th-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 7th-av., 26x91	14,000
32d-st., n. s., 378.9 ft. w. of 9th-av.	14,000
58th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 175x100	36,400
58th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.4, and } 59th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.4 }	17,700
62d-st., s. s., 378.2 ft. w. of 1st-av., 28.2x4.2x28.5½	500
63d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.5x125	40,000
78th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	2,500
86th-st., s. s., between 3d and 4th avs., 50x102.2	14,000
89th-st., n. s., 107.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.6x100.8	5,000
97th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 10x100.11	200
108th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x201.10	20,000
122d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11	9,000
1st-av., e. s., 76.7½ ft. n. of 75th-st., 25.6¼x88	1,400
3d-av., w. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25.6x100	7,500
3d-av., w. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25.6x100	8,500
4th-av., s. w. corner 37th-st., 95x195	60,000
5th-av., s. e. corner of 59th-st., 25.5x100	33,600
5th-av., s. e. corner of 59th-st., 25.5x100	nom.
5th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 25x100	25,800
Leases.	
Amity-place, Nos. 14, 16 and 18, 6 years, per year	$5,750
Division-st., No. 264, 5 years, per year	720
Houston-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Allen-st., 30x73, 5 years, per year	2,500
14th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x103.3, 10 years, per year	15,000

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

UNCLEANED GOATS' HAIR IS FREE OF DUTY.

The United States vs. Fifty-one Bales of Goats' Hair.—This was an application on the part of the Collector for an order directing the payment out of the proceeds of the property, which had been sold as perishable, of duties on the goods. The suit was brought to forfeit the goods by reason of fraud in the entry, and the duties were claimed under the fourth section of the Tariff act of June 30, 1864.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The prayer of the petition is denied. I think that the 23d section of the act of March 2, 1861, exempting from duty hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, applies to the goats' hair in question, which is uncleaned and unmanufactured; and that such section is in force, notwithstanding anything in the act of June 30, 1864. The 4th section of that act is merely a substitute for the 12th section of the act of March 2, 1861, and is not repugnant to anything in the provision in regard to hair in the 23d section of the act of 1861. The hair in question was exempt from duty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Henry B. Goodyear and Conrad Poppenhusen vs. William Mullee.—The defendant having been adjudged guilty of a contempt of court, (in violating its injunction, which restrained him from manufacturing combs made of the hard compound of India-rubber,) was brought up yesterday for sentence. He was imprisoned all last Summer for a similar contempt, and his further punishment was then suspended, by order of the Court, until he should again violate the injunction by making or selling these combs. His defence last year was that he had manufactured his combs by a process for which he has obtained a patent. Since then he has been put under injunction by Judge Grier, in Philadelphia, who stated in the opinion delivered by him that the patent issued to Mullee did not authorize him to pirate Goodyear's original invention by making these combs. A second contempt having been committed by another sale of these combs, Judge Blatchford, after hearing the case, which occupied nearly all day Friday, stated that the evidence showed that the defence of Mullee was an utter fabrication, and his pretended process only an evasion of the injunction. He adjudged that Mullee had been guilty of a willful and persistent disobedience to the order and injunction of this Court, and that he be fined therefor the sum of $2,500, the same to be paid to the complainants toward the reimbursements of their expenses in and about these attachment proceedings, and that he stand committed until the said fine be paid.

Abbett & Fuller and C. M. Keller, of counsel for complainants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 27.

Before Judge Garvin.

VIOLATION OF TRADE-MARK.

Arthur Gillender & Co. vs. Adolph Pearl.—This was a motion to make perpetual an injunction granted some time ago by Judge Jones restraining the defendant from imitating the labels, wrappers, &c., of plaintiffs, who are the successors of John Anderson & Co., manufacturers of the well-known "Solace" chewing tobacco. The defendant about a year ago commenced manufacturing and putting on the market an article called "Solacer," put up in a style similar to "Solace," in the same kind of boxes, each box containing a picture closely resembling in appearance that used by plaintiffs. It is alleged on the part of plaintiffs that this close imitation of his trade-mark by defendant is intended to deceive dealers and consumers, greatly to his injury, all of which allegations defendant denies.

On hearing affidavits and arguments of Wm. M. Evarts and C. H. Glover, for the plaintiffs, and of Mr. Van Cott and Mr. Cantine for defendant, the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 27.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY DENIED.

John J. Howell and Joseph M. Deveau vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.—This case came before the Court on a motion to make permanent an injunction against the argument by the Company of the dividend of ten per cent. in preferred and common stock to the holders thereof. The dividends were advertised as payable on and after the 29th inst. The Court to-day gave an elaborate opinion, and concludes by saying the motion is denied, and the temporary injunction is vacated. The Judge holds that there is no propriety in enjoining the defendants. There is no debt due to plaintiffs; they have no claim for redress of any wrong, and their only ground for asking an injunction is a supposed error on the part of the Directors in making dividends.

Among other things, Judge Ingraham holds that the Company have power to increase both common and preferred stock at will; that the issuing of stock for dividends is more advantageous for the stockholders than the paying of dividends in money and the sale of stock in the market to raise the money to pay such dividends. Also that declarations by one board of stockholders that it will not increase the stock are not binding on subsequent Boards. There is no fraudulent intent shown, and the State Courts have no operative jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Ingalls and a Jury.

NOTE SUIT AGAINST A CEMETERY CORPORATION.

Samuel Waggoner, Jr., vs. The Congregation Bikur Cholim, A. Radisha, et al.—The defendants are a cemetery corporation, and purchased of one Charles B. Miller a quantity of lumber to fence its cemetery in Kings County, in payment for which the corporation gave its promissory note for $400, payable on the 1st of September, 1866, at the Tradesmen's Bank. The note was transferred to the plaintiff before its maturity and was not paid.

The defence was a general denial, but the making and delivery of the note was now admitted.

The jury found for the plaintiff for $471, and the Court awarded an extra allowance of $20.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; Samuel Hirsch for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

LANERGAN, THE WIFE-MURDERER—NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

The Court of Appeals, now in session at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, have just rendered their decision in the case of Maurice Lanergan, the condemned wife murderer, now in the City prison. The case was argued last April and decision reserved until the present term. On Friday the Court, through its Chief Justice, announced that the judgment in the case was reversed and a new trial ordered. The crime for which Lanergan was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, was the murder of his wife, Delia Lanergan, which it is alleged occurred on the 26th of March, 1867, at No. 135 Washington-street. The facts and circumstances of the murder, having so often appeared in the columns of our paper as to be very familiar to the public, we shall refrain from stating them. He was brought to trial at the June term of the Court of General Sessions, 1867. District Attorney A. Oakey Hall prosecuted upon behalf of the People, while William F. Kintzing, Esq., and Charles S. Spencer, Esq., acted as counsel for the prisoner. The trial consumed nearly a week; the testimony against the prisoner was clear, overwhelming and conclusive, and the jury, after receiving the charge of the Court, had but little difficulty in arriving at this conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of the charge. After his conviction, on motion of the prosecuting officer, the Court fixed the 9th of August following as the day upon which his execution would take place. No time was now to be lost, so the advocates of the prisoner sued out a writ of error and stay of execution from the Supreme Court, which being served upon the Sheriff, stayed all proceedings until the appellate courts reviewed the case on the exceptions taken during the trial. The case was first argued in the Supreme Court, where, last December, the Court decided against Lanergan. Afterward, counsel sued out another writ, and the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which Court, after a careful review, has announced as above stated, that, in consequence of certain errors occurring during the trial, the prisoner should have a new trial. The news of this fact was communicated to Lanergan yesterday in his cell in the Tombs, and he seemed much pleased at the decision of the Court, and remarked then, as he did when first arrested, that he was innocent of the charge.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Judges.

IS IT COMPETENT FOR A JUDGE TO CHARGE A JURY THAT A PARTY HAS ESTABLISHED DAMAGES TO AN AMOUNT CLAIMED?

Edwin Wilson vs. Alphonse Wolf et al.—The plaintiff brought suit to recover $500 damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants destroying the yard and closet attached to his premises at No. 16 Leroy-place, and also destroying a quantity of liquors. It appeared on the trial before Judge Hearne and a jury, in October last, that Wilson was the lessee of the premises, and that his term did not expire until May 1, 1867; that on April 24, 1867, the defendants committed the grievances complained of; several witnesses were examined; the defendants denied having interfered with the premises, except the yard. The plaintiff proved the diminished value of the premises and the reduced amount of profits resulting from the defendants' acts, which was excepted to by the defendants. The Judge charged the jury that, if they believed the plaintiff and his witnesses, a case was proved, and the plaintiff was entitled to the amount claimed, the defendants excepted. The jury found for the plaintiff, awarding him $100 damages. On appeal from the judgment, the defendant's counsel insisted that error was committed in allowing proof to be given of the loss of profits and the reduced value of the premises, and that the Judge had no right to charge the jury as he did. For the plaintiff it was insisted that the measure of damages was the difference between the profits before and after the injury, and the reduced value of the premises occasioned by the defendant's acts, and that the mere opinion of the Judge was not erroneous, as the whole case was left to the jury.

Decision reserved.

For appellants—F. H. B. Bryan; opposed—A. H. Reavey.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Yesterday the Justices disposed of nineteen cases of assault and battery, sixteen of petit larceny, one of keeping a disorderly house, and one of malicious mischief. Generally, these cases were, as usual, of the most trivial character, and very few of them developed any fruits of interest.

THE PHŒNIX RISES AGAIN.

Richard Phoenix waited some nights since in a house in West Thirteenth-street to meet a lady. His patience was rewarded at last, and he saw her approaching, but in company with two men, and he was somewhat exasperated to see her pass the house with the two, instead of entering to keep her appointment with him. Thereupon he rushed into the street, severed her from escort and then assaulted that escort with such vigor that one was put to flight and the other badly beaten. This last, who is known as Thomas J. Earle, became a complainant, and the Phœnix was caged for two months in the Penitentiary.

CARING FOR THE CONVENTION.

Detective McArthur, of the Twenty-third Precinct, appeared to testify that Charles McCauley and Geo. Munroe, who stood at the bar, had been arrested at the East River Park while endeavoring to lighten the pockets of the frequenters of that place of resort. Justice Kelly remarked that the Democratic Convention, to assemble next week, might tempt the young men to repeat the offence, and he therefore placed them beyond temptation by sending them to the Penitentiary for three months each.

A JERSEY WAIF.

Randall Langstaff, a boy of less than a dozen years, of ready voice and cleanly appearance, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a pair of shoes. He admitted his guilt, but pleaded in extenuation that his own had been filched from him. He had come to the City from Paterson, N. J., in search of work, but had found instead of it bad company and a prison. He was remanded to allow opportunity for inquiry as to his previous character.

PERILS OF MONEY-FINDING.

A little grand-son of Mark Bell found a $2 bill in the street and gave it to the servant, who handed it to the old gentleman. A claimant appeared in Mrs. Ellen Addie, to whom the treasure trove was tendered, but she claimed that she had lost $22, two $10 bills having been wrapped up in the $2 bill. Mr. Bell could only say he had never seen any but the $2 and was thereupon arrested upon her complaint for petit larceny. He was acquitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Of Jacob Brouwer, Henry LeBaun, Conrad Fritz, Thomas R. Foster, John Q. Osborne, Elizabeth L. Peabody, Thomas W. Letson, Wm. Longerman, Isaac Wood, Marie Weid, Frederick Loeber, R. T. Robinson, Reuben Lowell, Patrick King, Catharine Bender, Sarah A. Harral, Robert Farrell.

LETTERS OF ADMINSTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted of the estates of Thomas Gillick, John Beam, Michael Flannigan, Eliza Hyland, Mary Silver, Daniel Baxter, Wm. E. Jackson, Richard M. Peckham, Thomas H. Smith, John H. Sarles, Eli White, Thos. Mee, Thos. Riley, Samuel McHugh, Alex. McCool, Frederick Wendel.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Guardians appointed, viz.: Barlow Fritz, guardian of Charles Fritz; Bridget Hackett, of James, Catharine and Margaret Hackett; Lorinda Wohlers, of Frederick Wohlers; Julia Bissell, of Wm. S. Barker; Eliza Gillespie, of Ann P., Mary L. and Judge M. Drabell; Catharine Yena, of Wm. Yena; Ann O'Connor, of Elizabeth and Dan. McHugh; Benj. Wright of Samuel E. Osborne.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 27.

By Judge Garvin.

Henderson *vs.* Henderson; proceedings dismissed with $10 costs.

Roche *vs.* Reeder; motion granted.

Brown et al. *vs.* Post et al.; motion granted without costs.

Williams et al. *vs.* Post et al.; motion granted without costs.

Birdsall *vs.* New-York Life Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

In the matter of Pat. Meeny, to be discharged from custody; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded to to custody.

Hoyt *vs.* Davis; motion granted.

Landerman *vs.* Schlessinger; motion denied with $7 costs.

Memphis Bank *vs.* Smith; motion granted and commission issued.

In the matter of the petition of Jno. F. Walsh for the appointment of a guardian; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Feitner *vs.* Hahn; motion granted with $10 costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Ellen N. Duryea, of the town of Flatbush, John P. Morgan and John Murtagh, of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in relation to the estates of Elizabeth Waring, Henry Boerum, William Bedell, Thomas Byrne and Bridget Graham, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to John Pope for Catherine McGuire, Patrick H. McGuire and Mary E. McGuire, all of the town of New-Utrecht; to Eugene A. Hoffman, for Susan M., Mary L., Margaret E., Eugene A., Jr., and Samuel V. Hoffman; to Ann Maria White, for Emma M. and George W. White, all of the City of Brooklyn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—Yesterday a dispatch was received by the Clerk of the new Board of Councilmen, announcing that the Court of Appeals had decided in favor of the Board. The term of the old Board, it will be remembered, was extended, by a clause inserted in the tax levy, to the 1st of January, 1869. This clause the Court had decided to be invalid, on the ground that it is a clause inserted in a local bill referring to other matters. The new Board organized in January last, Mr. JAMES MONEGHAN being President. As soon as an official copy of the decision of the Court can be procured from Albany the new Board will doubtless proceed to business. None of the members or clerks of the old Board have received any salaries since the 1st of January, 1868, and as the Court of Appeals has decided against the Board, none, of course, will be forthcoming.

THE LOTTERY SWINDLE AGAIN.—The officers of the Tombs Police Court made a descent, on Friday night, on the alleged disorderly house No. 272 Bowery, when they arrested Ex-Alderman CHARLES MCBRIEN and five other men, whom they found in the place. The Police also seized a number of books and papers, alleged to be connected with the Shelby College Lottery. The arrests were made in consequence of a complaint made by ADAM ROEDIGER, who alleges that the premises are of a disorderly character and a nuisance, as it is kept by CHARLES MCBRIEN and others for the distribution of lottery tickets, &c., and for the transaction of such business. When an examination was held yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, Alderman MCBRIEN was held to bail and the others discharged. This lottery squabble has grown out of the rivalry existing between the two parties in the business, and there is some mystery yet to be explained.

A DISCREPANCY.—GEORGE S. GALE, of No. 51 Eighth-avenue, appeared yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made an affidavit that during the night of the 25th inst., FREDERICK BAINES occupied the same room with him, and going out first in the morning, GALE discovered, after his departure, that $30 had been abstracted from his pockets, and he therefore had caused the arrest of BAINES for the larceny. The prisoner stated that he was entirely innocent, and could not imagine what had induced the charge, unless it was the fact that he was formerly in GALE's service, and $100 were yet due him. He was, however, committed in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

FEAST AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—A warm-hearted lady has forwarded a sum of money to Mr. S. P. HALLIDAY, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, requesting, in scriptural phrase, that it should be appropriated to a feast for the "maimed, the halt and the blind." It will, therefore, be given to-morrow (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the House of Industry, and a cordial invitation is given to those thus afflicted, including any wounded soldiers, with their families.

THE CENTRAL PARK CONCERT.—The usual Saturday concert was given at the Central Park yesterday. A more lovely day could not have been. Indeed since the commencement of the concerts this season, the weather has been especially favorable for them. Yesterday the attendance was unusually large, and every available spot was crowded. The concert was given as usual in Mr. DODWORTH's best manner. The lake, the ball ground, the menagerie, deer park and other attractions were visited by thousands.

FORGED ORDER.—Officer HODGE arrested GUSTAV LEWINSTON, a Prussian, yesterday, and arraigned him before Justice DOWLING on a charge of having forged an order for five German and English dictionaries, valued at $24. The order purported to have been drawn by EDWARD HARMAN, of Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, and was presented to BERNARD WESTERMAN, of No. 440 Broadway, who delivered the books. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was committed.

A BROADWAY BURGLAR.—About midnight of Friday, MICHAEL P. MARTIN forced his way through a grating to the restaurant No. 239 Broadway, occupied by JOHN D. BETTS. He gained access to the vault and secured two bottles of wine and a quantity of cigars, valued at $40. As MARTIN reached the street he was discovered by Officer DOYER, of the Third Ward, and arrested. Justice DOWLING committed the prisoner for trial.

BURGLARY IN MAIDEN-LANE.—On Friday evening, as Officer WHALLEY, of the Second Precinct, was patrolling his post, he had his attention attracted to No. 37 Maiden-lane by the movements of a man on the third floor, occupied by ISAAC MELZLER, dealer in meerschaum pipes. He proceeded to make a search through the building, and found WM. CADY concealed in a packing-box, and in possession of burglars' tools. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, the prisoner was held for trial.

THE CHILDREN'S PREACHER.—Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR will speak at Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, at 10½ A. M. A Sabbath School and children's meeting will take place from 2 to 4 P. M. The Little Wanderers will sing during the proceedings.

MINOR ITEMS.—JOHN GANNON, while asleep in an open window on the second floor of No. 45 Madison-street, fell out and sustained severe injuries.... MARGARET MOFFAT, of No. 331 West Forty-third-street, was knocked down by a team of runaway horses on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.... Officer DALY, of the Thirty-first Precinct, found an unknown man in an insensible condition in Seventy-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, yesterday morning, suffering from a wound on the head. He was taken to Bellevue.... A bundle containing a quantity of broken silverware was found yesterday morning by the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, being, no doubt, the proceeds of a burglary.... DAVID S. BOOKSTAVE, formerly a member of the Police and proprietor of the liquor saloon corner of Fiftieth-street and Seventh-avenue, was found dead, and lying over his open ice-chest. Death is supposed to have resulted from congestion of the brain.... FRANCIS TIERNAN, aged 15, had his hand lacerated by a circular saw yesterday at No. 410 East Tenth-street, where he was employed.

FIREWORKS.

XLCR FIREWORKS.
9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

Don't delay orders. The great rush just before the 4th, makes it impossible to give parties the attention we desire.
W. R. SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.
Trade mark for past 12 years—Bunston & Scofield.

GREAT NATIONAL FIREWORK COMPANY.

DEPOT: No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Unequaled in quality, brilliancy and assortment, for exhibition or private use.
LYON BROTHERS, Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELING companion to a gentleman going to Europe by one well qualified, who has considerable experience and speaks English, French, German and Italian; no objections to traveling with an invalid gentleman; can come well recommended. Address C. M. O., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, German, having a good knowledge of the English and French languages, and having been lately employed in a shipbroker's office in Hamburg; best references can be given. Address A. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN the City or country; has first-class reference. Can be seen Monday forenoon, at Brewster & Co.'s, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER CAPABLE OF TAKING charge of a small place on Long Island Sound, of four acres, with small grapery and hot-house. None but a competent man need apply; a Scotch Protestant preferred. Address Box 2,862 Post Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE-ACTION BURGLAR-proof Window-lock and Sash-holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $1 80. A liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade. State and county rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$1,000,000
TO INVEST IN
VACANT LOTS.
JOHN McCLAVE
IS PREPARED TO PURCHASE LOTS IN ANY PART OF THIS CITY
FOR CASH.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT LEASE OR FOR SALE,
RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,
ON THE
PASSAIC RIVER,
40 minutes from New-York via Erie Railway.
This new and magnificent hotel, finished in first-class style, with water, gas, &c.; accommodations for the 175 guests; grounds ample, fine river frontage, forest and ornamental shade trees. Apply on the premises, or to E. S. & J. TORREY, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

AT "RUTHERFURD PARK," ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, VILLA PLOTS AT PRIVATE SALE, NINE MILES (40 MINUTES) FROM THE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK. On the Erie Railway.
For maps and particulars inquire at the hotel on the grounds, or of
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York,
Or of D. E. CULVER, No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved property in Newark or Orange, ten acres at Clifton, N. J., midway between Paterson and Passaic, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, forty-five minutes' from from New-York, and five minutes' walk from the depot, and fronting on the Paterson and Hoboken Plank Road. The "Clifton" and "Lake View Land Associations" are upon either side, which are being rapidly improved, by grading, buildings, plank walks, &c., &c. Apply to A. M. RODWELL, No. 1½ Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A TRACT of limestone land, with quarries, kiln and improvements, in active operation, situated in Delaware, near Wilmington. The lime is acknowledged to be of the very best quality and is in great demand. Or a satisfactory party will be accepted as a special partner to increase the working capital and enlarge the business, which is very profitable. For particulars apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No 5½ Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE, AT AND NEAR Painfield, pleasant village residences, elegant country residences, eligible building sites and productive farms; all property examined before being offered for sale, and descriptive lists furnished without charge.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MT. VERNON.—FIFTY CHOICE VILLA plots (over 300 city lots) and two fine residences to be sold at auction WEDNESDAY, July 1, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For maps, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A large, beautiful residence; modern improvements; corresponding outbuildings; 16 acres land; finely fruited, shaded, &c.; others, $3,000 to $100,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR the Summer, at Yonkers, five minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing, a cottage and barn, with grounds; garden planted; shade trees and fruit. Address Box No. 171 Yonkers Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let, at Rye and Portchester, on the New-Haven Railroad. Good roads and fine drives. For full particulars address JOHN F. MILLS, Portchester, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY a specialty.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two fine brown-stone houses, three and four stories, high-stoop, superior order; possession; others, $12,000 to $65,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—An elegant residence, beautifully furnished; lot 200 feet, with fine stable; for sale or rent; also, on 5th-av., Murray Hill, extra large fine house, (bargains.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROADWAY, BELOW 14TH-ST.—A FINE property, 75x112; also other desirable property on and near Broadway. Duane to 14th and 62d sts., and two large corners on 6th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE—BEtween 99th and 100th sts.; 155 feet front on the Boulevard. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS ON NORTHWEST corner of 81st-st. and 10th-av.; 153 feet on the avenue by 169 feet deep. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, at Clifton, Staten Island, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house has gas, hot and cold water throughout, with all modern improvements; 10 acres of land abounding with fruit, &c. Apply to C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—HANDsome house, well furnished and beautifully situated in the Narrows, Staten Island, immediately on the water, commanding a splendid view of bay, harbor and City; large grounds, &c., &c.; to rent for Summer or year. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautiful and healthy location; fine view; spacious grounds; garden planted; terms very reasonable; possession given immediately. Address A. C. L., Box No. 99 Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE STORE WITH plate glass front on business side of Fulton-st., suitable for most any kind of business. Apply to B. H. SEABURY, in shoe store, No. 95 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

CARPETS.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

H. O'FARRELL continues to offer the largest assortment of Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, of the latest designs, at lower prices than any other house in this City.
Call and examine the immense stock which must be sold this season.
Also an extensive assortment of Oil-cloths, Mattings, Lace Curtains, &c., at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining.
Especial attention given to furnishing country houses and hotels.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

GROVE HOUSE, VERNON VALLEY,
Situated on an eminence, in the centre of large grove, fine drives, fishing, &c. Parties desiring board can obtain it at the above house, from $9 to $10 per week; carriage house, stable room and good pasture. Cars leave Hunter's Point, 5 o'clock; James-slip 4½; boat pier No. 34, East River, (steamer *D. R. Martin*,) 4 o'clock. Address B. T. BAKER, Northport, L. I.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,
POUGHKEEPSIE.
This delightful Summer resort, having undergone extensive repair and enlargement, will be opened for the accommodation of guests June 20, 1868.
GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The Summer boarding season will commence July 1. Board for families or single gentlemen. Address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

GLEN COVE PAVILION.
This delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Steamers from Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By L. I. Railroad, from James-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 4½ and 6 P. M.
W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor. The pure air of this island is the only known sure preventive and remedy for the diseases known as hay, peach or rose cold or fever.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
LELAND BROTHERS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE—One of the most beautiful inland resorts. Pure mountain air, fishing, boating, &c.; no musquitoes. New-York and Brooklyn references. Daily stages from Monroe on the arrival of 10 A. M. train from New-York via Erie Railroad. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Board for the season or year; high, healthy location, splendid view, drives, &c.; one hour from the City; a very desirable suite of rooms, with stabling. Address JOHN WOOD.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PLEASURE BAY, Long Branch, N. J.—This establishment is now open for the reception of guests. Parties wishing to obtain rooms can address Mrs. A. J. MORTIMER, Long Branch, N. J.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON'S, HUDSON Highlands, near West Point. Board $12 to $15. Inquire of Mr. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway; WILSON & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st. JONES BENNETT.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE.—THE MOST DESIrable sea-shore resort to be found; board $8 to $12; fare 40 cents. Apply to H. B. KENT, 176 Bleecker-st.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open. W. J. FISH & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT PORT JERVIS, ON the Erie Railway, three hours from New-York; five miles from depot; accommodations first class for gentlemen and their families; plenty of fresh milk and vegetables; good boating, fishing, hunting, &c.; terms reasonable. For particulars address D. S. VANCE, Port Jervis, N. Y., or Y., No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

GOOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, may be obtained at reasonable rates at Canaan, Conn., easy of access by rail. By the 8 o'clock train from New-York you visit Canaan and return same day. Apply to G. T. ADAMS, Canaan, Conn.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS MAY be secured in a pleasant locality one hour from the City. Address Mrs. J. W. FREDERICK, College Point, Long Island.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE BOARD MAY BE obtained at an elegant private house, 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railway. Refer to Mr. F. M. BACON, Nos. 113 and 115 Worth-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR gentlemen only, in a private family, at No. 114 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

APARTMENTS TO LET—ON SECOND floor, to a man and wife without children, at No. 19 Division-st., corner Allen-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—NEW AND ELEgantly furnished rooms at moderate prices in private family. No. 124 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms to let, either with or without board.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST., FIRST-CLASS rooms with board.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868, for the construction of sewers, as follows, viz. (Specification No. 21): In 75th-st., from 11th-av. to and through 9th-av. to 77th-st.; (Specification No. 23) in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 71st-st. to near 3d-av., and in 3d-av., between 68th and 69th sts.; (Specification No. 24) in 42d and 46th sts., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 44th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; (Specification No. 25) in 6th and 7th avs., between 31st and 32d sts., and in 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; (Specification No. 26) in 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs.; (Specification No. 27) in William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.; Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip; Park-st., between Baxter and Mulberry sts., and in Water-st., between Catharine and Oliver sts.; (Specification No. 28) in 43d and 46th sts., between 2d-av. and East River; (Specification No. 29) in 48th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and in 11th-av., between 44th and 47th sts.; (Specification No. 30) in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 75th-st. to 3d-av.; (Specification No. 31) to complete unfinished sewers in 55th and 58th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.; and (Specification No. 32) in 128th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also for the construction of the following crosswalks, viz.: Across West-st. at south side of Morris-st.; at each of the crossings at Elizabeth and Prince sts.; at 130th-st. and 5th-av.; across 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d sts., at intersection of 4th-av.; and at intersection of Cottage-place and West Houston-st.
The plans for the above works can be seen and specifications, &c., obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRON FOUNDERS.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposal for Water Pipe," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock. A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868, for the supply of
9,150 feet cast iron water pipe, 20 inches diameter.
10,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 12 inches diameter.
25,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 6 inches diameter.
4,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 4 inches diameter
And about 62 tons of 2,000 pounds of branches and special castings.
Specifications and forms for bidding can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, 29th inst., for supplying and putting up an iron fence around the Cemetery at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at this office; about 940 lineal feet are required.
Bids will be made at the rate per lineal foot, will state the length of time required to complete the work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed, with good and sufficient securities in the sum of two thousand dollars, to erect the fence in accordance with the plans and specifications and terms of bid.
No bids will be entertained except from persons regularly engaged in the business of furnishing and putting up iron fences.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids, if deemed advisable.
Bids should be made upon forms which will be supplied at this office, (Room No. 20,) indorsed "Proposals for Cemetery Fence at Fort Columbus," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL assistance should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms for nursing.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood; circulars sent free.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges,

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.

Persons opening CURRENCY and GOLD accounts will be allowed 4 per cent. interest on all daily balances, which they can check for without notice, the same as if drawn upon the City Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, and bearing interest at the current market rate.

Special attention given to the purchase, sale and conversion of all descriptions of United States Securities.

Orders executed promptly for Gold Coin.

Collections made on all points of America and the British Provinces.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JULY 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered June 30.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes. June 26, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $38 70 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $32 60 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale Alabama Eight and Five Per Cent. Bonds, Louisiana and South Carolina Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and Six Per Cent. Virginia Registered Stock.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT., One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.
Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.
The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes.
L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

WILLIAMS & GUION, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c. Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days. Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 74 BROADWAY. Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

PEORIA CITY BONDS. The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Peoria are prepared to purchase 25,000 bonds of that city issued for railroad purposes. The undersigned are authorized to receive offers of the whole, or any part of the same, until July 1. Right reserved by Commissioners to reject all offers not deemed satisfactory.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.
The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, under the same management will continue business as heretofore.
Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARTIES interested that the interest on the State debt of Tennessee falling due July 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest.—The coupons for interest due July 1, proximo, from bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at this bank.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND GULF R. R. CO., SAVANNAH, June 12, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the above Company, due 1st July next, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st.
D. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JERSEY CITY, June 25, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON JERSEY CITY Coupon Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Second National Bank of Jersey City, and the Fourth National Bank of New-York City.
T. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on presentation on and after that date at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons (for which blanks will be furnished on application) will be received for examination from and after the 24th inst.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The coupons due 1st July next from Bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this Bank.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of 24th-st., N. R.
JOHN T. CONOVER, President.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due July 1, 1868, payable in New-York, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of this Company, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK COURT HOUSE BONDS BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 26 WILLIAM-ST., Room No. 9, second floor, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you that the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company have made the payments due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1866, April 1, 1867, Oct. 1, 1867, and April 1, 1868; and that the aggregate payments are sufficient to pay all the outstanding bonds described in said deed of trust establishing said Sinking Fund—and that your Trustees have therefore designated all of said outstanding bonds for payment. The holders of all of said bonds can receive their money, principal and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., City of New-York. The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1868.
N. A. COWDREY, sole Trustee in the absence of WM. SCHALL, Esq.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—HOLDERS of the bonds and preferred stock of the Mariposa Company are notified that Mariposa certificates, issued by the Trustees of the Mariposa Estate, are now ready for delivery at the office No. 34 Wall-st. The certificates are issued upon the following terms:
To the mortgage bondholders for the amount of their bonds and accrued interest to July 1, 1868.
To the holder of preferred stock for the amount of his stock at par.
Besides the deposit of the original security a payment of money is required.
The bondholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 2½ per cent.
The preferred stockholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 50 per cent. on the face of the certificate.
MARK BRUMAGIM, JOHN A. STEWART, } Trustees.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH-AV.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BOYCE, Secretaries.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL CO. NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 229 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE ten per cent. land grant, first and only mortgage bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the Ocean National Bank of New-York on and after that date.
H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1868.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1868, on the Bonds paid by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20, 1868.
THE COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, due July 1 prox., made payable in New-York, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the coupons of their first mortgage bonds, due on the 1st July, on and after that date, at the office of E. B. LITCHFIELD & CO., No. 18 William-st.

MEXICAN BONDS WILL BE TAKEN in exchange for army goods by WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, June 18, 1868.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 24th day of June inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, July 1.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer books will be closed the 24th day of June to reopen the 2d day of July.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD, OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, from the net earnings of this Company, has been declared, and is made payable on the tenth (10th) day of July next to the Stockholders respectively at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.
The transfer books will close on the first (1st) day of July and open on the eleventh (11th) day of July.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1 proximo.
The transfer book will be closed from June 24 to July 1.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant till the 1st proximo.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank has declared the usual Five (5) per Cent. semi-annual dividend, payable on and after the 1st proximo, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from June 29 to July 1.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, out of the profits of the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.
Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst., until 1st proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending May 31, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York City, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed June 25, and reopen on July 2.
JUNE 18, 1868. F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business this day, until July 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The usual quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, June 24, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight (8) per cent., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer book will be closed from 20th instant to July 2. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, New-York, June 24, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after July 6. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
R. BAYLES, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will close on 20th inst. and reopen on the 1st prox.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Trustees of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of July. Transfer books closed from the 20th of June until that date.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. CO., (LESSEE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 1st day of July next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d of July, 1868.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.
Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.
Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.
The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. Co., CLEVELAND, O., June 15, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
The transfer books (now closed) will be opened on Thursday, the 18th of June, inst., and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 20th of June, inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d of July, proximo.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared this day, payable to stockholders, free of taxes, on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed from 23d until 1st July.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,948,935 61.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.—868, JULY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from National Tax) will be paid on and after TUESDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.
Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.—The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from July 1, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., (old No. 32,) will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

A THOROUGH COURSE OF WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING may be obtained at half price for the Summer term. Students can commence this week. College No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 18.—Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER Principals.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, experienced in teaching English, music and French, wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Post Office, Union-square.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
H. O'FARRELL'S unequaled stock of Furniture, comprising $300,000 worth of Parlor, Dining and Bedroom suites in great variety, all manufactured by him for a first-class trade, is still offered at greatly reduced prices.
To call and examine is to be convinced.
Especial attention given to furnishing country houses and hotels. Goods shipped free and carefully packed for purchasers.
At Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av. and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 88 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, HAVE MADE A
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
IN THEIR STOCK OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
PARIS SILKS,
POPLINS,
SILK WARP MOHAIRS,
EPINGLINES,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
PIQUES,
PERCALES, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, SEVERAL LINES OF SPLENDID DRESS GOODS REDUCED TO
25 CENTS PER YARD.
LADIES WISHING A CHEAP DRESS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR
TWO SHILLING DRESS GOODS COUNTER.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.
WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.
Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.
An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

AT SMILLIE & CO.'S,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
GREAT REDUCTION
in all kinds of
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
PIQUES, &c.
ALSO,
two cases
PONSON'S RICH GRO GRAIN
at $3, reduced from $3 75.
A large lot of
SUITS
ready made at $10, worth $30,
AND
a great variety of other bargains.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, JUNE 29,
500 pcs. FOULARD MOHAIR, at 42c., worth 75c.
WARRANTED TO WASH.
REAL MOHAIR in new light shades, for suits.
6 cases new PIQUES, for dresses, the very best make at 85c. per yard, worth $1 25.
Full line of new goods in DRESS SILKS, WOOLENS, TRAVELING MATERIALS, BAREGES, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, LINENS, for garden wear, &c.
An invoice of BLACK SILKS. MUCH UNDER THE MARKET VALUE.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

FOR SALE! AT RETAIL!
FOR CASH ONLY,
AN IMMENSE LOT OF MUSLINS.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 10c.
EXTRA MUSLINS FOR 12½c. and 15c.,
that are ALMOST AS FINE
AS THE BEST WAMSUTTAS.
YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS
WILL BE SOLD TO-MORROW
FOR 12½c., THAT ARE RICHLY
WORTH FULL 20c. A YARD.
AUCTION MARSEILLES, 3s. and 4s.
AUCTION LAWNS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS,
NAINSOOKS, SWISSES, &c., nearly half price.
IMMENSE LOTS SUN UMBRELLAS
AND PARASOLS, nearly half price.
We advise all our customers to buy muslins, as they are rapidly advancing. Go to either store.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY and the COMPLETION of the NEW ADDITION TO THEIR PRESENT STORE,
Will offer,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK,
comprising, in part, every variety of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
REAL INDIA AND FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, LACES, LACE GOODS,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SILK AND POPLIN READY MADE SUITS, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED.
Also,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, DOMESTIC PRINTS AND COTTONS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S THIS WEEK,
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS.
15,000 yards of very fine and heavy yard wide muslins, worth 20c., we shall sell at 12½c. a yard; worth 20c., for 12½c. a yard.
DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
$1 parasols marked down to 75c.
HOW IS THAT?
$1 25 parasols marked down to $1.
Higher priced ones marked down the same.
WHAT A LADY SAID:
"That muslin Foster & Welsh are selling for 12½c. is better than I can buy for 20 CENTS IN ANY OTHER STORE."
How about those $1 sun umbrellas? We have a few more just like them.
No. 227 8th-av., up near 22d-st., New-York, and No. 113 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, June 29, the following
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS, viz.:
PLAID and FIGURED BAREGES, handsome quality, only 25c. per yard, recently 40c.
CHENE POPLINS, fine quality, 50c. per yard, value 75c.
GLACE POPLINS, extra fine, 75c. per yard, value $1.
PLAIN GRENADINES OF FER, 50c., value 75c.
ALSO, A VAST VARIETY OF OTHER DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ALPACAS REDUCED FROM 50 TO 45 CENTS.
ALPACAS REDUCED FROM 56 TO 50 CENTS.
ALPACAS REDUCED FROM 62 TO 55 CENTS.
ALPACAS IN ALL THE NEW COLORS, ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE, AT 28 CENTS PER YARD, AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.

SILK SACQUES REDUCED FROM $10 TO $8.
SILK SACQUES REDUCED FROM $12 TO $10.
SILK SACQUES REDUCED FROM $15 TO $12.
SILK SACQUES REDUCED FROM $18 TO $15.
ALL OUR SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES WILL BE OFFERED AFTER THIS DAY 20 PER CENT. BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CALICOES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN MUSLINS.
ALL REDUCED! ALL REDUCED!
BEST MAKES OF CALICOES, 12½ CENTS.
AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.

AUCTION SALES.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.
Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the first day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, JULY 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, valuable Broadway property at auction, to close an estate.
The property Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27 Broadway, southwest corner of Morris-st. The lots are 95 feet 2 inches on Broadway by 65 feet 8 inches on Morris-st. The buildings have lately been remodeled and thoroughly repaired throughout. It is now leased for a term of years to responsible parties, and is being conducted as a first-class hotel.
The buildings are of great strength and solidity, and in excellent repair.
The extension of Church-st., which comes in close proximity to this property, will add materially to its value.
The title is one of the best in the City.
Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1868.
PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at public auction, at Astoria, L. I., near the steamboat landing, and on the premises owned by Thomas Dusenbury, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following named public property, viz.:
One frame building, 16x8x12, common siding, shingled roof.
One frame building, 20x30x12, common siding, shingled roof.
One shed, 12x84, common siding, tin roof, 7 feet high in front and 10 feet in rear, rear built on fence 7 feet high, fence to be reserved, brick walls at each end and supported by six brick piers, 12 inches square.
All of the above buildings are in tolerable good condition, erected in 1864.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.
The successful bidder or bidders will be required to remove the buildings as soon as possible after the sale.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.
GREENPOINT WATER-FRONT ON NEWTOWN CREEK TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.
By direction of Requa & Thomson, No. 158 Broadway, New-York, PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, VALUABLE WATER-FRONT on NEWTOWN CREEK, near STERLING OIL WORKS, having a frontage of over 100 feet, 300 feet depth of lot, with THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, eight feet water at low tide. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:
For account of C. W. Rouse, to pay charges and expenses, 11,500 cigars, viz.: D'Orleans, Santiago, R. Burns, Zouave, Havana, and six boxes loose cigars; two cases, two barrels, and five sacks cuttings and scraps, and two patent cigar machines, without reserve.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—TO BE SOLD AT THE Public Pound, 86th-st., one bay mare, white forehead, 12 hands high; black horse, white forehead, 16 hands high, on June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.
The new iron North German steamship SMIDT, (Capt. H. RASCHEN,) of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, SATURDAY, July 25.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$75 }
Second Cabin....30 } Payable in Gold.
Steerage....22 }
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER, will leave SATURDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, July 1.
Per cubic foot, 30 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 20, and twenty days in advance of their departure of July 4.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA....KEMBLE....FRIDAY, July 3
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,
Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat
RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,
leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at....10 30 A. M.
and....4 10 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at....7 30 A. M.
and....1 00 P. M.
Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:20 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.
Fare each way....$1 00
Excursion tickets....1 50
Monthly commutation....20 00
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.
The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad line issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM HOISTING engine; has been used on Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
JOHN BROUGHAM'S LOTTERY OF LIFE.
AN ASSURED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
SUPERB ACTING,
MIRTH UNBOUNDED,
STARTLING SURPRISES,
AMUSING COMPLICATIONS,
INTERESTING STORY,
ARTISTIC TABLEAUX,
CONSTANT VARIETY,
SONGS, DANCES,
AND
SENSATION;
IN SHORT,
NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHED.

DODWORTH HALL—NO. 806 BROADWAY.
JNO. M. KINNEY....Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY, June 29, and every night thereafter,
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
The inimitable Humorist, assisted by the Poetic Reader, Miss HELEN NASH, and the accomplished Vocalist, Mrs. HATTIE GREEN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
EVERY EVENING, AT EIGHT.
At this beautifully situated and elegant resort.
ON SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1868,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS;
Afternoon at 3½; Evening at 8 o'clock.
BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS, AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR....THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, AT 8,
FIRST GRAND GALA EXTRA NIGHT,
TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS
AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
Proprietor....PH. BERNET
CARL BERGMANN'S POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
Every Evening at 8.
Conductor....C. BERGMANN.
Admission....25 cents.
No postponement on account of the weather.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON,
ERA OF REFORMATION,
will remain a short time on exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.
All lovers of art should improve the opportunity to see this wonderful work.
Admission 25 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY PICTORIAL NICK NAX! One hundred Cuts! Only ten cents!!

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
SUMMER MEETING AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, June 30.
First Race—Premium $500, 1¼ miles.
Second Race—Westchester Handicap, 1¾ miles.
Third Race—Sweepstakes two-year olds, 5 furlongs.
Fourth Race—Premium $700, mile heats.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, July 1.
First Race—Two-year old Stakes.
Second Race—Premium $1,000, 2 mile heats.
Third Race—Walter Cup; ridden by members of the Club.
Fourth Race—Selling Stakes, 1¾ miles.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, July 2.
First Race—Hurdle Race, 1¾ miles, 6 Hurdles.
Second Race—Sweepstakes, two-year olds, 1¼ miles.
Third Race—Grand National Stakes, 3-mile heats.
Fourth Race—Dash of 1 mile for a Cup, value $250, for all horses, to be ridden by members of the Club: Welter weights.
Races commence at 3 o'clock each day.
Full particulars in small bills.
Entrance to Course, $1; to Course and Stand, $2; to Course, Stand and Quarter-stretch, $3 each day.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.
J. B. IRVING, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.
$3 00
Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE, From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
CITY OF BOSTON,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.
Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.
FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.
For further information inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)....$4 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT,
Landing at
ELIZABETHPORT, UNION, ROSSVILLE AND PERTH AMBOY.
On and every SUNDAY after June 21 the steamer JOHN ROMER will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at the above places, returning leave Keyport at 4 P. M.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.
The steamboat ALLISON will commence her regular trip to Coney Island on SATURDAY, June 27, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st. at 8:20 and 11:20 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.; Peck-slip at 8:40 and 11:40 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 and 12 A. M., and 3 P. M. This boat will connect with the North River boat.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, June 28:
Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st.;
10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st.:
8 A. M. and 2 P. M.,
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.
Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ESCORT will leave New-York, FRIDAY, July 3, 1868, at the usual hour, instead of Thursday, July 2, so as to take passengers to the Regatta at Sag Harbor, on SATURDAY, July 4. She will resume her regular trips the following week.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR YONKers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks, and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMER NORWALK runs regularly to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, N. R., Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES....Lessee
C. W. Tayleure, Bus. Manag'r; G. L. Fox, Stage Manag'r
SEVENTEENTH WEEK—CROWDED NIGHTLY.
G. L. Fox's Comic Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
witnessed by upward of 160,000 persons. The happiest combination of the grotesque, the graceful and the beautiful ever exhibited in New-York. The renowned pantomimist and comedian, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as....CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (repeated down both sides)
MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway....Admission 50 cents.
Coolest Theatre in the City. Third Week and continued success of the WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE, In B. A. Baker's Adaptation, from Offenbach's Opera Bouffe of THE GRAND DUCHESS, Nightly received with unbounded Applause.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss FANNY HERRING, the brilliant and versatile actress, also Mr. FRANK MORDEAUNT. FROLIC OF FAIRIES—Miss HERRING as Muzoraka. MANIAC LOVER—M. MORDEAUNT as the Maniac. The Great LEON GEVELL, Miss CARRIE EDGAR, SIRRA FARRAND, BOLLAS, JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

NEW STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
ONE WEEK MORE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 29 and 30, and July 1.
MR. E. EDDY,
and the Great Combination in an entirely new sensational drama, entitled
CHEVALIER;
OR, THE FRENCH JACK SHEPPARD.
To conclude with the new drama of the
MOUNTAIN OUTLAW.
July 4, two Grand Gala Performances.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE,
New Tammany Building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
CROWDED HOUSES! GREAT HIT OF A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
Continued success of Unsworth and Dan Bryant's GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE.
Screams of laughter at the great Western comedian, MR. JAMES EMMETT, as "Dat Dutch Gal vat Vinked of Me."
EUGENE'S Burlesque African Ballet Troupe.
Great Ballet divertissement, entitled LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
The Great Steamboat Race! Terrific Explosion!
NELSE SEYMOUR, EPH HORN, DAN BRYANT.
Saturday, 4th July, first Bryant Matinee, at 2.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.
THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PROTECTORY FOR DESTITUTE GIRLS will be laid at Westchester Village, 4th of July, 1868, at 3 P. M. The address will be delivered by Rev. ISAAC T. HECKER, Superior of the Society of St. Paul the Apostle. This edifice, when completed, will shelter six hundred homeless children under the fostering care of the Sisters of Charity. Access to Protectory by steamer OSSEO, Fulton-ferry Pier, 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.; returning at 5 P. M.; or by Harlem Railroad, from 26th-st. to Tremont, or 2d and 3d av. and Tremont cars. Admission tickets 50 cents. For sale at Society's office, No. 25 Chambers-st., Catholic bookstores and Sextons of Catholic Churches.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburg. The fast sailing steamer MAGENTA will leave Fulton ferry (Brooklyn) at 7½ o'clock; Barclay-st. at 8; Christopher-st. at 8¼; 34th-st. at 9 A. M. A fine band will accompany the boat. Two hours at Newburg. Fare for the excursion, $1.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY & CO.'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
Beethoven's (32) Piano-forte Sonatas, 1 vol., elegant half morocco, gilt....$8
Mozart's (19) Piano-forte Sonatas, 1 vol., elegant half morocco, gilt....$7
Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words, 1 vol., elegant crimson gilt....$3
Drawing Room Music Book, 65 piano-forte pieces, by best modern composers, 1 vol., elegant crimson, gilt....$3
*.*A handy portable library of the best piano-forte music published.
The Operatic Album, 100 gems for piano-forte, splendid illustrations, satin binding, gilt....$3
Chopin's Mazurkas, complete, with biography and portrait, 1 vol....$1
Chopin's Waltzes, complete, with biography and portrait, 1 vol....$1
German Song Book, 48 songs by Mendelssohn, Schubert and Kucken, with piano-forte accompaniment, 1 vol., extra binding....$3
Opera Song Book, 36 songs, with piano-forte accompaniment, 1 vol., extra binding....$3
The Ballad Book, 112 songs, with piano-forte accompaniment, 1 vol., extra binding....$3
*.*A collection of the finest songs ever published.
New Organ Music by Wely, Andre, Hesse, Smart and Hatton, in books, from....$1
Complete Operas for voice and piano-forte, with English and Italian or German words, each from....$2 to $5
Complete Operas for Piano-forte, containing every note of the music, beautifully engraved, printed, illustrated and bound in cloth, each from....$1 to $3
Sir Henry Bishop's Glees, (26,) with piano-forte accompaniment, 1 vol....$1 50
Standard Glees, (60,) with piano-forte accompaniment, 1 vol., paper, $1; bound....$2
Garland of Songs, 50 hymns or part songs for home circle or school use....50c.
Birch's Rounds and Catches (55) for home or school use....50c.
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, the cheapest collection of modern music in the world, 60 books, each....50c.
Boosey's Oratorios and Masses, full vocal score, with organ or piano-forte accompaniment, each....$1
Boosey's Tutors and Studies for all instruments, each....50c.
Boosey's Violin Library, (39 books,) containing Operatic Melodies, Dances, Overtures, complete Operas, &c., each
Boosey's Flute Library, (15 books,) containing complete Operas, &c., each....50c.
BOOSEY & CO.'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS to be had of all music or book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, by six first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; also new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied, if purchased, or [illegible]

NEW [illegible] SEVEN OCTAVE, with all modern improvements, full mouldings, carved legs, worth $600, for sale at a sacrifice, $330 cash; warranted perfect in every particular. Second-hand pianos cheap. Apply at No. 249 Spring-st.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 301 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1868.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 336 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c., and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the assessments returned against them, within the time specified by this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.
LEWIS J. KIRK, Collector Fifth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated New-York, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate, funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES E. SWEENY, Receiver.

PERU.

Peculiarities of the Country—Peruvian Morals—A Wife Demanding Her Rights—The Police and Non-Intervention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, Thursday, June 14, 1868.

To-day, in my rambles about the city, I witnessed three scenes that will bear description, and that are of daily occurrence in any of the larger cities of Peru—scenes that are rarely seen in New-York, though there are doubtless plenty of such farces enacted in secret and under cover of the darkness everywhere, wherever vice and poverty and sin and shame are to be found. And first let me say a word about the morality of Peru. Peru is not a moral country. One-half the heads of households here maintain several other households, quite openly and in the eyes of the whole world. Those living together as husband and wife associate equally with those really married, and very few women here have the courage to discriminate between their married lady acquaintances and those that are not. It happens, therefore, every day nearly, that some such a scene as the one I witnessed occurs. Passing by a large iron and blacksmith's shop, I saw a goodly crowd, and heard the loud tones of a woman's voice crying and scolding alternately. Of course, among the many looking in at the wide open door and window, I made myself conspicuous, and heard the appeals and entreaties of the woman to the bystanders. The woman was the lawful and legitimate wife of the blacksmith, but being old and ugly, he had discarded her for the claims of a younger and better looking damsel. Not relishing the idea of herself and children being turned off to starve, the wife had come to the husband to know what he was disposed to do in the matter. He very complaisantly went on with his work, and told her he should do nothing more for her, he was "tired of her tongue." The wife appealed to the crowd to know what she should do with the incorrigible sinner, and the crowd suggested that the wife should beat the man. No sooner advised than the suggestion was acted upon. Seizing a huge iron bar that was lying upon the anvil, one end red hot and quite a formidable weapon, the wife went at the husband with infinite relish. She singed him here, she burnt him there, and while a very perceptible smell of burnt hair, scorched whiskers and singed clothing pervaded the air, he roared lustily for mercy and the "police."

Strange as it may seem, the "police" came, three of them, and advised the woman to go and enter a complaint against the man to the Intendenté. This she refused to do; and when they undertook to carry her she scratched them, bit them, kicked and spit upon them, and finally, to their infinite disgust, she sat down behind the anvil and dared them to take her. The good-humored crowd now changed their opinion of her. "What a fury; what a vixen; no wonder the poor husband left her," and such like condolences. Under the sympathetic encouragements of the bystanders the husband now rallied, and, seizing the red-hot poker, hit her several blows upon the face. The police now went outside, and, after holding a solemn counsel, they blew upon their shrill whistles, at their belts, which was a call for aid. Soon two officers appeared on horseback, with enormous swords hanging stately and shiningly from their heavy belts. A further discussion ensued, and then the woman was commanded to rise and go. She made one more lunge at the refractory husband with her fists, her tongue, her nails, and her red-hot poker, and then, escorted by the three policemen, she reached the middle of the street. Here she halted, refused to walk, said she was quite tired out (and no wonder!) and sat down flat in the middle of the street. Here was another dilemma! The police looked around for the presiding officers, but the officers had gone. One of the police then tugged at the woman's shawl, another at her arms, but she would not rise. The third policeman then went into a corner "pulperia," or drinking saloon, and brought out a glass full of "pisco," (native brandy,) stirring the sugar with his finger as he came out. He gave it to the exhausted female, she drank it eagerly every drop, and then got up and marched off. (I saw that policeman slyly lick his finger that stirred up the brandy and sugar, as a small boy licks his lips when looking in the windows of a candy store.) I asked a native cholo man near me what would be the result of this. "Nothing," said he; "the woman has licked her husband enough—what more would you have?" If this was not satisfactory, what could be? I left the scene, thinking what competent police protection you enjoy in New-York. Such scenes are every-day occurrences, especially among the lower classes.

A DRUNKEN CHINAMAN.

Passing along another street, I saw a drunken Chinaman in a "pulperia." The grocery was kept by a woman, and she and her two boys were vainly endeavoring to induce the man to go out. But he was in that happiest of drinking moods, and he affectionately embraced the boys, made love to the counter, bowed to the whisky bottles, harangued the sugar barrels, and would have kissed the woman in attendance if permitted. Disgusted and despairing of getting him out, the woman summoned a policeman, but, after stating her wishes, the policeman refused to remove the man. He argued thus: "You let the man come in here, you give him liquor and take his money, you laugh at him, you make fun of all he does, and when you get tired of him you call me to take him away. I shall not, but I shall tell the man to buy no more liquor of you." "Well, but if he offers to kiss me," said the woman. "Oh, if he offers to kiss you against your will, I will arrest him."

PERUVIAN RESTAURANTS.

Nearly all the families in Peru live from fondas. Fondas are Chinese eating houses, where meals are cooked and sent out. If a family has no "small servant," one of the Chinamen from the fonda carries the meals to the houses of his patrons. Every hour in the day, therefore, you are jostled on the sidewalks by small boys and smaller girls, carrying home the family's meals. These meals are sent out in every variety of style and of dish. Here scuds along a small urchin with a plate of beans in one hand, a round dish of something covered by a plate of fried eggs in the other hand, and not infrequently you will see the aforesaid boy carefully set his dishes down on the sidewalk, and with his fingers filch a few beans from the plate, or a bit of meat from the covered dish. Here also go Chinamen, carrying from six to ten differently cooked messes on a broad tray, and often the old superannuated black nurse of the family will creep along with covered dishes, cups and saucers, soup-plates and tea-pot in her hands and on her head, inducing you to stop and look after her in admiration, wondering how she can carry and manage so many things. They also have a kind of tin frame, with long wire handles, in which dishes are carried, with a fire of burning rum at the bottom, to keep them all hot. These, however, are used only among the better class. It is a peculiar feature of Peruvian life to see, about meal-time, the crowds of servants, boys, girls and old women who come and go from these fondas, carrying in each hand, without cover or tray, plates of fried onions, stewed potatoes and all the ingredients of a well-ordered dinner. It may taste good when it gets to the house, but I have not yet learned to relish it.

Commencement at the Rockland Female Institute.

The Commencement at this well-known ladies' school took place on Wednesday last, 24th inst. Singing took place by Misses MORFORD, BURD and J. ELMA O'FERRALL, and music on the piano by Misses FITCH, EDDY, BEVERIDGE and Prof. BUECHEL. Essays were delivered upon "Living and Existing," by MARY E. GEDNEY; "Soul Sculpture," by J. ELMA O'FERRALL; "Corners," by MARY K. DICKEY, and "Forgotten Poets." The valedictory was given by MARY K. DICKEY. Prizes were awarded to LILLIE LELEMEL, ELLEN O'FERRALL and FANNIE S. ROBBINS.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

New Commissions and Resignations of Officers—The Twenty-second Regiment Excursion Battalion—The Fourth of July Parade—General Orders—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Adjt.-Gen. MARVIN announces that the following persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending June 20:

Ninth Brigade—J. R. Boulware, Surgeon, with rank from May 9, 1867.

Twenty-first Brigade—Wm. H. Reynolds, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from Jan. 1, 1868; original appointment.

Tenth Infantry—Henry T. Martin, Captain, with rank from June 13, 1868, *vice* A. C. Judson, resigned. Wm. H. Mott, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 4, 1868, *vice* Wm. M. Wilbur, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Albert S. Newcomb, Surgeon, with rank from May 27, 1868, *vice* Charles E. Simmons, removed from district; James C. Hutchinson, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from May 27, 1868, *vice* A. S. Newcomb, promoted; Michael Seery, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 26, 1868, *vice* Patrick Conners, resigned.

Fiftieth Infantry—J. Corey Fish, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 16, 1868, *vice* James E. Hall, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Charles Schweigert, Adjutant, with rank from May 18, 1868, *vice* Charles Hager, resigned.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—Edgar C. Bryan, Captain, with rank from June 1, 1868, *vice* Wm. H. Miller, removed from district; Charles H. Hinkley, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 1, 1868, *vice* E. C. Bryan, promoted.

Battery B, Third Division—Albert H. Green, Jr., Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 8, 1868, *vice* Lieut. J. E. Smith, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted during the week ending June 20, 1868:

Second Infantry—First Lieut. Owen Moran, June 20.

Third Infantry—Capt. P. P. Waring, June 20; Second Lieut. James Scully, June 20.

Sixth Infantry—Second Lieut. Jacob Dittes, June 20.

Seventh Infantry—First Lieut. Samuel C. Burdick, June 20.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Capt. Michael O'Keiffe, June 20; First Lieut. John McDonough, June 20.

Seventy-first Infantry—Second Lieut. Robt. B. Hill, June 20.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—Col. A. Farnsworth, June 20.

FIRST BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Courts-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry, respectively, are hereby ordered to convene on Wednesday, 22d July next, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: For the Second Infantry—At the Regimental Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street. Detail for the Court—Major JOHN O'SHAUGHNESSY, Second Infantry. For the Twelfth Infantry—At the Regimental Armory, southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. Detail for the Court—Capt. CHARLES I. McGOWAN, Twelfth Infantry. For the Seventy-first Infantry—At the Regimental Armory at Centre Market. Detail for the Court—Major GEORGE D. WOLCOTT, Seventy-first Infantry. The attention of all officers in this brigade above the rank of First Lieutenant, is called to the provisions of General Orders No. 8, from General Headquarters, dated April 21, 1868.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT EXCURSION BATTALION.

The Committee appointed from B and D Companies of the Twenty-second Regiment to superintend the arrangements in connection with the proposed Boston excursion, have completed their labors, and present the following programme: The Excursion Battalion will leave the Armory on Tuesday, July 7, escorted by a portion of the regiment, and will proceed by either the Bristol or Newport Line, probably the latter. After taking breakfast on board the boat, they take the second train for Boston, arriving there at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. On arrival the battalion will be received by the Seventh Regiment (Boston Tigers) and Second Massachusetts Battery, who will fire a salute. After a short parade the excursionists will be reviewed by the Governor and his staff and the city authorities, and thence escorted to the new St. James Hotel, which will be their headquarters during their stay in the city. The afternoon will be devoted to rest and preparation for the grand promenade concert, dress parade and military reception to be given in the evening at the Music Hall in honor of the Governor and staff and the military of Boston. On the following day the New-Yorkers will be the guests of the Charlestown Cadets, who will escort them to Charlestown, and will visit the Navy-yard and Bunker Hill Monument, proceeding afterward to the Waverley Hotel for dinner. In the afternoon they embark on a steamer and visit the public institutions around Boston Harbor, returning to the St. James for supper. The Cadets will be accompanied by Gilmore's Band of forty pieces. On the morning of the 10th (Friday,) the battalion takes the 7:30 train for Providence, arriving there about 9 o'clock, A. M., and will be received by the First Light Infantry and Marine Artillery, whose guests they will be during the visit. After a short parade and a review by Gov. Burnside and staff, the battalion will be escorted to the armory of the Light Infantry, and partake of a collation. About 1 P. M., accompanied by their Providence friends, the boys will take a special boat for Rocky Point, about thirteen miles below the city, where they will be treated to a "Rhode Island Clam Bake," an institution peculiar to that vicinity. In the evening a "Hop" will be given to the battalion in the large hall of the Rocky Point Hotel, commencing at 7 o'clock, and lasting until 11 P. M., when the battalion take a special boat for New-York, arriving early Saturday morning, when it will be received and escorted to the Armory by a battalion of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, in their new dress uniform.

Some fifteen or more officers of the regiment, representing the field, staff, and line, intend to accompany the detachment, which will give to it a regimental character, and not solely a company affair. A full dress inspection will be ordered on or about July 1st.

THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

Next Saturday, being the ninety-second anniversary of our National Independence, the First Division will make its customary morning parade. In the general order issued by Major Gen. Shaler, it is announced that the troops will form in the following order, viz: The First Brigade of Infantry on West Twelfth-street; the Second Brigade of Infantry on West Thirteenth-street; the Third Brigade of Infantry on West Fourteenth-street; The Fourth Brigade of Infantry on West Fifteenth-street; the First Brigade of Cavalry on West Sixteenth-street. The right of each brigade will rest on Fifth-avenue. Brigade commanders will report to the Chief of Staff, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground. At 7:30 o'clock A. M., the command march will be given, when the First Brigade of Infantry will move up Fifth-avenue, followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above named. The line of march will be, up Fifth-avenue, through Forty-second-street, down Madison-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, down Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street. The avenues and streets above enumerated, from curb to curb, are hereby designated as the division parade ground for the day. Commanding officers will conform to the general rules for reviews, as laid down on page 380, paragraph 12, Appendix 2, Upton's Tactics. Before the parade is dismissed the honors of a marching salute will be paid to his Honor the Mayor and members of the Common Council of the City of New-York. Brig.-Gen. LOUIS BURGER will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

Pursuant to orders from division headquarters, the First Brigade will parade on Saturday, 4th July next, in full uniform and light marching order, field and staff officers mounted, to join in the celebration of the national anniversary. Regimental commanders will assemble their respective commands in West Twelfth-street, formed in close columns of companies, right in front (the head of the column to be on a line with the house-fronts on Fifth-avenue,) to report to the Commanding-General by 7:20 A. M.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 3, from division headquarters, the Third Brigade will parade on Saturday. Brigade line will be formed at 7:10 o'clock A. M. on Fourteenth-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue. Field and staff of regiments mounted. The brigade staff, mounted and fully equipped, will report at brigade headquarters at 6 o'clock A. M. Commandants of regiments will direct their respective Adjutants to make the usual report of numbers present to the Assistant Adjutant-General previous to the dismissal of the parade.

In compliance with General Orders, Headquarters First Division, the Fourth Brigade will parade on the Fourth. Brigade line will be formed on West Fifteenth-street, south side, right resting on Fifth-avenue, at 7 o'clock A. M. Commandants of regiments will report to the Chief of Staff, at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the arrival of their respective commands on the ground. Commandants of regiments will make the usual report of the present and absent in their respective regiments to the Adjutant-General, within forty-eight hours after the parade. Brigade staff will report to the commanding officer, at brigade headquarters, at 6:30 o'clock, A. M. The attention of all officers is called to the general rules for reviews, as laid down on page 380, paragraph 12, appendix 2, Upton's Tactics.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will parade on the Fourth in full uniform, field and staff mounted. Regimental line will be formed at the Armory, Essex Market, at 6 o'clock A. M. The staff will report to the Colonel, and the non-commissioned staff and band to the Adjutant, at the above place and time.

The Eleventh Regiment will parade in full uniform, with white gloves, on the Fourth. Line will be formed on Great Jones-street, right on Lafayette-place, at 6 o'clock A. M. Field and staff officers will report (mounted) to the Commandant at the same time and place.

In Brooklyn the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades and division staff will also parade on Saturday, July 4. The Fifth Brigade will form on the easterly side of Hicks-street, right on Cranberry-street. The Eleventh Brigade will form on the easterly side of Willow-street, right on Cranberry-street. The column will move promptly at 8 o'clock A. M., and the parade will be dismissed at or before 9½ o'clock A. M. As the command passes the City Hall, the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the honorable the Mayor and the Common Council. The route of march for the parade will be as follows: through Cranberry-street to Columbia-street; thence through Pierrepont-street, Hicks-street, Remsen-street, and Henry-street to Harrison-street, thence through Clinton-street and Schermerhorn-street to Lafayette-avenue; through Lafayette-avenue to Clinton-avenue; through Clinton-avenue to De Kalb-avenue, and Adelphi-street to Myrtle-avenue; thence through Myrtle-avenue, Fulton-street, Joralemon-street, and Court-street to Washington-street, where the parade will be dismissed. The streets and avenues above enumerated, from curb to curb, are hereby designated as the division parade ground of the day. Brigade commanders will see that their respective brigade lines are promptly formed, and will report to Lieut.-Col. Henry Heath, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, on Cranberry-street, between Willow and Hicks streets, the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground.

The Thirteenth Regiment will assemble in full uniform, with white gloves, at regimental headquarters, on Saturday, July 4th proximo, at 6½ o'clock A. M. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant, and the field and staff, mounted, will report to the regimental commander at the same time and place. Adjutant's call will be beaten at 7:10 o'clock A. M. precisely.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

In pursuance to orders from brigade headquarters, a regimental court-martial will be held at the regimental headquarters on the 17th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all delinquents, if any, from the 4th of July parade.

The following appointments and discharges are announced in this command:

Appointments—Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., to be Chaplain, *vice* Taylor, resigned; Private Isaac D. Smith, Company H, to be hospital steward, *vice* Watt, resigned.

Honorably Discharged—Privates Frederick W. Smith and George Wheelwright, Company G, terms of service expired.

Discharged—Private William Williams, Jr., Company I, physical disability.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The following changes are announced in the Fourth Regiment: Quartermaster-Sergt. Moses H. Beck to be Sergeant-Major, to rank from date, *vice* Henry N. Brown relieved; Fourth Sergt. Philip N. Metz, to be Ordnance Sergeant, *vice* James Watson, relieved.

The Second Regiment have their annual picnic at Jones' Wood on the 23d prox.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment has been exempted by Special Orders No. 104, from general headquarters, from disbandment, and the command will be retained as a part of the Eleventh Brigade.

Mr. R. Kelly Styles has been elected Second Lieutenant in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment. He was formerly First Sergeant in the company.

In the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Capt. Christopher Pullman has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and has signified his acceptance of the position.

The following are the officers of the United States ship *Savannah*, flagship of the Practice Squadron of the United States Naval Academy:

Commander, Stephen B. Luce, commanding the squadron; Lieutenant-Commander, Edmund O. Matthews, commanding the flagship; Lieutenant-Commanders, Edward Terry, (executive officer,) George C. Remey, Samuel D. Green, James O'Kane, Simeon P. Gillett, William T. Sampson, Philip H. Cooper; Surgeon, Henry C. Nelson; Chaplain, Donald McLaren; Paymaster, James E. Tolfree; Boatswain, George Smith; Gunner, John Gaskins; Carpenter, O. W. Griffiths; Sailmaker, Henry W. Frankland; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Hamilton; Paymaster's Clerk, Mr. Thomas.

A meeting of the members of the First Fire Zouaves (Ellsworth's) was held at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, on the evening of the 23d inst., Col. C. McLeoser occupied the chair, and Mr. Jas. Cameron acted as Secretary. The different companies of the regiment were full represented, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and bye-laws for the permanent reorganization of the regiment, which will be laid before the Association at a meeting to be held at the same place on the evening of Tuesday, 7th of July.

Company D, Seventh Regiment, under the command of Capt. Wm. H. Kipp, visited the Highlands, on Thursday, in celebration of its sixty-second anniversary. Returning to the City in the evening, they were received by Company G, Capt. George Moore Smith, at the foot of West Twenty-third-street, at 7½ o'clock, when they were escorted to the Armory, through Twenty-third-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, and Broadway.

The Eleventh Regiment will parade in full uniform, armed and equipped, white gloves, to-morrow, Monday, June 29, in honor of the Third American Shooting Festival. Regimental line will be formed on Great Jones-street, right on Lafayette-place, at 7½ o'clock A. M. Field and staff officers will report, mounted, to the Colonel, at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff, field music, and band, will report to the Adjutant, ten minutes before formation.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Summer Meeting—The Races of the Week.

The present week promises to be an eventful one, alike in political and turf circles. The assembling in New-York of the National Democratic Convention, and the consequent influx of thousands of vistors from every State in the Union, induced the Executive of the American Jockey Club to hold their Summer meeting during the stay of the leaders of the Democratic Party and their followers in the City. A splendid programme of sport has been provided, and as the weather is now, it is reasonably be hoped, permanently settled, we anticipate witnessing a more brilliant meeting than even the Spring gathering so recently terminated. There is an unprecedented number of horses at Jerome Park at the present time, and a large number that did not run at the late meeting will come out to fulfill their engagements during the current week.

There are four races on the card for the first day, Tuesday, the 30th inst., commencing with a dash of a mile and a quarter for a purse of $500, for which the entries close to-morrow evening. Then follows the Westchester Handicap of $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, the second horse receiving $100 out of the stakes. The distance is a mile and three-quarters, and the entries and weights are as follows:

1. F. Morris' ch. h. Onward, aged, 118 pounds.
2. The Annieswood Stable's ch. h Extra, 5 years, 114 pounds.
3. R. W. Cameron's b. h. Captain Moore, aged, 112 pounds.
4. The Annieswood Stable's ch. c. Dickens, 4 years, 108 pounds.
5. J. Eckerson's ch. c. Metairie, 4 years, 108 pounds.
6. J. P. Akerman's b. h. Eagle, aged, 104 pounds.
7. J. Eckerson's gr. h. Richmond, aged, 104 pounds.
8. Wm. Constable's gr. c. Raquette, 4 years, 100 pounds.
9. J. Eckerson's b. f. Flora McIvor, 4 years, 95 pounds.
10. A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, 4 years, 95 pounds.
11. The Jerome Park Stable's ch. c. General Yorke, 4 years, 94 pounds.
12. The Jerome Park Stable's ch. f. Clara Clarita, 4 years, 92 pounds.
13. The Annieswood Stable's b. c. Magnet, 3 years, 87 pounds.
14. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Northumberland, 3 years, 83 pounds.
15. M. H. Sanford's b. f. La Polka, 3 years, 80 pounds.

The starters in this race are likely to be *Onward, Metairie, Raquette, Maid of Honor, General Yorke, Magnet* and *Northumberland*, and a capital race may safely be anticipated from so numerous and good a field of horses.

The third race on the card is a sweepstakes for two-year olds; $200 entrance, $50 forfeit; five furlongs. The entries are:

1. The Annieswood Stable's b. c. Sapphire, by Balrownie, dam The Gloamin, by Glencoe.
2. R. W. Cameron's bl. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans, dam Eleanor, by Voltigeur.
3. F. Morris' ch. c., by Eclipse, out of Fidelity.
4. F. Morris' b. c., by Eclipse, out of Arlington mare.

Both Mr. CAMERON'S *Invercauld* and Mr. MORRIS' Fidelity colt have run in public; the latter unfortunately breaking away in the Hopeful Stakes, and running all the distance before being stopped, thus militating against his chance of winning. *Invercauld* has started twice, and performed ingloriously on both occasions. *Sapphire* is the magnificent *Balrownie* filly that Mr. HUNTER purchased at Mr. WATSON'S sale, last March; he has not yet run, but his appearance in public is looked forward to with very great interest by the admirers of the *Balrownie* stock. The fourth race is one of mile heats, for a purse of $700; the entries for which are to be made the day before.

On the second day, Wednesday, July 1, the sport commences with the Two-Year-Old Stakes of $50 each, with $500 added by the Club. There are thirteen entries, viz:

1. C. F. Elwes' b. c. Thunderbolt, by Thunder, dam Verge, by Vandal.
2. The Annieswood Stable's b. c. Sapphire, by Balrownie, dam The Gloamin, by Glencoe.
3. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Minx, by Lexington, dam Mildred.
4. M. H. Sanford's ch. f. ... Nun, by Lexington, dam Novice.
5. A. Belmont's ch. c. Fenian, by Mickey Free, dam Spiletta, by Stockwell.
6. Purdy & Withers' b. f. Ouida, by Lexington out of Edith, by Sovereign.
7. Bowie & Hall's ch. f. Quickstep, by imp. Australian, dam Grisette, by imp. Glencoe.
8. R. W. Cameron's br. f. by Old Calabar, dam Juniper, by Bay Middleton.
9. Same bl. or br. colt Glennevis, by Oulston—Volcuris—Voltigeur.
10. The Jerome Park Stable's b. f. Rapture, by Lapidist, dam Parachute, by Yorkshire.
11. Chas. W. Bathgate's ch. c. Alpha, by Lapidist, dam Pauline, by Star Davis.
12. F. Morris' ch. c., by Eclipse, out of Fidelity.
13. Same b. c., by Eclipse, out of Arlington mare.

The distance is five furlongs, and any previous winner of $1,000 has to carry 5 pounds extra; of $1,500, 7 pounds extra. None of those entered have incurred a penalty, *Rapture* being the only winner, and the stakes she won not amounting to $1,000. The other three events are a two-mile-heat race, a dash of one mile for gentlemen riders, members of the Club, and a selling race, for all of which the entries are yet to be made.

On the third day, Thursday, the 2d proximo, a hurdle race initiates the proceedings, for which the entries close on the 30th inst., and the weights published the following morning. The second race is a sweepstakes for three-year olds, $50 each, with $600 added; the winner of the Derby and Belmont Stakes 5 pounds extra. The distance is a mile and three-quarters, and the entries are as follows:

1. Bowie & Hall's ch. f. Australia, by imp. Australian, dam Undine, by imp. Yorkshire.
2. The Annieswood Stable's b. c. Magnet, by Lexington, dam Maud, by Stockwell.
3. J. Eckerson's ch. c., by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe.
4. J. Eckerson's Bonnie Braes, by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue.
5. M. H. Sanford's r. c. Hotspur, by Lexington, dam Nebula.
6. Thomas G. Bacon's br. f. Lost Cause, by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze, by imp. Albion.
7. Thomas G. Bacon's ch. f. Sweet Home, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Wagner.
8. McConnell & Harness' ch. c. General Duke, by Lexington, dam Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire.
9. McConnell & Harness' b. c. Bayonet, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.

With the exception of *Sweet Home*, all the rest have appeared in public; *Australia, General Duke* and *Bonnie Braes* having been winners. To these three we think the race will be confined, and as *General Duke* has now only a 5 pound penalty instead of 7 pounds, as in the Three-year-old Sweepstakes at the last meeting, where he was defeated by *Australia*, we think he will be the winner.

The third race is the Grand National Stakes, three-mile heats; $100 each, with $1,500 added; the second horse receiving $200 out of the stakes. There are only three horses entered, viz.: *Kentucky, De Courcey* and *Onward*, and if the former is in anything like condition he must win.

The fourth race is a dash of a mile for a silver cup, value $250, for all horses, to be ridden by members of the Club, welter weights; the entries for which close the night before. Such is the admirable programme of sport for the coming meeting, which is certain to be a highly successful one. As hitherto, the direction of matters relative to admission, &c., will be in the hands of Mr. THEODORE MOSS, of Wallack's Theatre, and is certain to be efficient in every department. One marked improvement in this respect, and for which we believe the public are indebted to Mr. Moss, is the admission of carriages without charge for the drivers, which unusual proceeding was adopted at the last meeting.

TROTTING AT FASHION COURSE, L. I.

Three trotting events were on the cards for the above track yesterday; only two, however, came off; the most important one ending in a forfeit. A large attendance was on hand to witness the contests between the Bull's Head horses, and speculation on the result of both races ran high. As the time will show, the animals engaged were only tolerable roadsters. We give a recapitulation of the three matches in the following

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Saturday, June 27—Match for $500, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

A. PATTERSON'S black stallion received forfeit.

W. LOVELL'S b. m. *Lady Wells* paid forfeit.

SAME DAY.—Stake of $300, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons.

Mr. Darling's bay mare	1	1	1
Asa Whitson's brown mare	2	2	2
Mr. Bain's gray gelding	dis.		
H. Brigg's bay mare	dis.		

Time—3:04, 3:07, 3:06.

SAME DAY.—Stake of $250, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

J. A. Whitson's b. h. Twilight	2	1	1	1
Owner's brown mare	3	2	2	2
Asa Whitson's brown horse	1	3	3	3

Time—2:56, 2:55, 2:55, 2:52.

Recent Fires—Insurances and Losses.

The following is a complete list of the losses and insurances at the fire in the furniture warehouse Nos. 75 and 77 King-street, yesterday morning. The loss in stock is estimated at $30,000, insured as follows: International, $500; Commonwealth, $5,000; Yonkers and New-York, $3,000; Rutgers, $5,000; Empire City, $3,000; State, $2,500; Buffalo City, $2,500; Western, of Buffalo, $2,500; Columbia, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; Ætna, $2,500; Citizens', $2,500; City of Hartford, $2,500; Merchants', of Hartford, $2,500; United States, of Baltimore, $2,500; Fulton, $2,500; Norwich, of Connecticut, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Albany City, $2,500; Hope, of Providence, $2,500; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Tradesmen's, $2,500; Relief, $2,500; Monumental, of Baltimore, $2,500; Union, of Baltimore, $2,500; Exchange, $2,500; Mutual, of Buffalo, $2,500; Montauk, $2,500; Washington, of Baltimore, $2,500; Peabody, of Baltimore, $2,500, and Merchants', $2,500. The building is owned by Mr. HENRY BINNER, who loses $500; insured for $13,000 in the Lamar, Pacific and Mercantile. The flames are supposed to have originated from some fireworks lodging in the roof which had been used recently for drying newly varnished furniture.

The fire occurring at 2 A. M. yesterday at No. 205 Fulton-street occasioned heavy losses, as follows: The basement was occupied by CHARLES SCHLATER as a restaurant; loss $1,000; insured for that amount in the Amsterdam, and $500 in the Niagara. The first, second and third floors were occupied by the Empire Tea and Coffee Company, and they also own the building. Their loss is estimated at $45 000, covered by insurances as follows: $7,500 in the Ætna, of New-York; $3,000 each in the Charter Oak of Hartford, and Niagara; and $2,500 in each of the following Companies: Firemen's Fund, Williamsburg City; Albany City, Hope and Atlantic of Providence, City of Hartford, Enterprise, People's, St. Nicholas, Merchants' of Hartford, Sterling, Mechanics' and Traders', Commerce of Albany, Columbia, Maryland, United States, Norwich of Connecticut, New-Amsterdam, Merchants' of Chicago and the Exchange. The first floor was occupied by CHARLES C. FORREST, whose loss is $3 000; no insurance. The sub cellar of No. 203, occupied by HOYT & BLANCHARD, drug merchants, was filled with water, causing heavy loss. Insured for $5,000 each in the Home, Arctic, International and Ætna, of Hartford. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Card from Messrs. McIntyre & Co.

OFFICE OF McINTYRE & Co.,
No. 125 CHATHAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of Wednesday, as well as in the other New-York dailies, there appeared a report of a complaint against our firm, instituted before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, which, as it appears to us, was ventilated before the public by the complainants, at unusual length, and doubtless for a base purpose. This note is written to ask the public to suspend judgment until a full examination shall have shown that we, and not our accuser, are the parties who have been grievously injured in this matter. Our reputation among our friends cannot have been injured by the infamous report, but we desire that those who do not know us intimately shall not be impressed unfavorably thereby.

McINTYRE & CO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅝@94¾ for money and 94¾@94⅞ for the account.

American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	73¼
Erie Railway shares	45¾
Illinois Centrals	101¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 27.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77⅝@77¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, June 27.

The Bourse opens dull. Rentes 70 francs 77 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 27—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.@11⅜d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.@11⅝d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 34s. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 31s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 62s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27—2 P. M.

The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	94⅝@94¾
Consols for account	94¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73½@73¾
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Illinois Centrals	101½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 27.

United States Five-twenties close at 77⅝@77¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 27—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady. The sales of the day have fallen short of the estimate made at the opening, and now only foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.@11⅜d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.@11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced to 34s. 3d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 31s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork has declined 6d., the last sales being made at 78s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is heavy at 62s. ℔ cwt. Cheese has advanced to 54s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27—2 P. M.

Sugar, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 27.

Petroleum closed at 47 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

[Advertisement.]

BRILLIANT AND ENORMOUSLY POWERFUL DAY AND NIGHT.—Double-perspective Glasses for tourists, opera, marine and general out-door use. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	June 30	New-York	Hamburg.
New-York	June 30	New-York	Bremen.
Russia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 2	New-York	Bremen.
Britannia	July 4	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	July 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Rapidan	July 2	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Washington*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre*—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, New-York; Mrs. James Roosevelt, Miss L. E. Aspinwall, Miss Alice Mason, New-York; Mrs. Horatio Greenough, Miss T. Greenough, Mrs. E. G. Huntington, Miss M. Huntington, Miss L. Huntington, Mrs. J. K. Mills, Boston, Mass.; Mr. John Coles, Mrs. Coles, New-York; Marquis del Grillo, Mme. Adelaide Ristori, Georgio del Grillo, Miss Bianca del Grillo, governess and maid servant, Florence, Italy; Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Shepard, New-York; Mlle. Tostee, Paris, France; Mr. C. Townsend, New-York; Mme. Anna de la Grange, Florence, Italy; Miss Delano, New-York; Baron da Conceicao, Baronesse da Conceicao, Miss da Conceicao, Miss F. da Conceicao, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. H. Hutchinson, New-York; Miss Ada Chase, Miss Mary Chase, Linden, Vt.; Miss C. Aiken, Stamford, Conn.; Miss Ella Davis, Amherst, Mass.; Dr. Clemenceau, New-York; Mr. E. A. Bradford, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Charles Strecker and maid servant, Mrs. Togno, New-York; Mrs. F. Deaver, Mrs. J. D. Hewitt, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. William Goodwin, New-York; Mr. Robert Morris, Mrs. Morris, Chelsea, Mass.; Mr. Louis St. Armant, Mrs. D. St. Armant, New-York; Mr. E. H. Morrison, Mr. G. W. Peters, Mr. F. Du Bruy, Newark, N. J.; Mr. Addison Thomas, New-York; Mr. Charles Colin, Toronto, Canada; Mr. Samuel G. Thompson, New-York; Miss S. M. Byrne, Paris, France; Mr. Peter A. Gerdy, New-York; Mr. George A. Payson, Mrs. Payson, Miss Anna R. Payson, Boston, Mass.; Mr. W. F. Barker, New-York; Mr. Edward Walters, Montreal, Canada; Mr. E. B. Cotter, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Clinton Foster, Jr., New-York; Mr. G. Forcade, Mr. M. Forcade, Havana, Cuba; Dr. Thebaud, New-York; Mr. Isaac W. How, Mrs. How, Miss How and maid servant, Boston, Mass.; Mr. D. W. Guy, Mrs. Guy, child and maid servant, New-York; Mrs. S. C. Perkins; Miss S. D. Charms, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Charles Barnes, New-York; Miss M. Scott, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Edward Hardy, Quebec, Canada; Mr. Manuel A. Fernandez, Mrs. Fernandez, 2 children, and 2 maid servants, Mr. Manuel Fernandez, Miss Gregoria Garcia, Mr. William Fernandez, Mr. Pedro Fernandez, Mr. Edward Fernandez, Mr. Pablo Fernandez, Havana, Cuba; Mr. J. Messer, Mrs. Messer and child, New-York; Mr. William Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin and 2 children, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss M. Dening, New York; Mr. M. M. Cordova, Mrs. Cordova, Matamoras, Mexico; Mr. Charles Munro, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. J. J. Vanderkemp, Philadelphia, Penn.; Capt. L. Mandet, Paris, France; Mr. Victor Peveilliat, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. John Gross, New-York; Mr. H. Folsch, Marseilles, France; Mr. M. Goldman, Mrs. Goldman, 4 children and maid servant, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. F. Magne, Mrs. Magne, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Lamotte and friend, New-York; Mr. O. Laguno, Mr. F. Laguno, Havana, Cuba; Mr. F. Astoine, New-York; Mr. A. B. Durand, Mrs. Durand, Mr. E. Durand, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Matson, New York; Mr. Juan Tarrida, Barcelona, Spain; Mr. O. A. Johnson, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. V. Blanke, New-York; Mr. G. Gourd, Paris, France; Mr. H. Wallerstein, New-York; Mr. Pedro Vasquez, Colombia, S. A.; Mr. F. Caine, Matamoras, Mexico; Mr. Carlos Gelabert, Mr. Antonio Gelabert, New-York; Mr. F. Dugne, Mrs. F. Dugne and maid servant, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. B. Binswanger, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. F. Berthoud, New-York; Mr. Manuel Rodriques y Embil, Havana, Cuba; Mr. J. E. Prince, Montreal, Canada; Mr. Voisin, Mr. E. Sillan, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. L. Anrich, 2 children and maid servant, New-York; Mr. Herman Heller, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. William W. Goodhue, Salem, Mass.; Mr. P. Letebaro, New-York; Mr. Louis Delgado, Mrs. Delgado, Havana, Cuba; Mr. A. Braiteau, New-York; Mr. A. Dubue, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. W. H. Hodge, Mr. J. W. Hodge, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Phyfe, N. Y.; Mr. Ruchet, Paris, France; Mr. George Bellanger, Toronto, Canada; Mr. D. Crochet, Mrs. Crochet, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. J. Durand, New-York; Mr. Antonio Soberon, Mr. R. Lamadrid, Mr. Manuel Carpena, Mr. Gabriel Monbeverde, Matamoras, Mexico; Miss A. Renaud, Mr. Setory, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Marti, New-York; Rev. D. C. Castet, Madison, N. J.; Mr. F. G. Charles Picard, New-Windsor, Md.; Judge Landes, Montreal, Canada, Mr. E. Daniel, Mrs. Daniel, New-York; Mr. Jacinto Dias, Havana, Cuba; Mr. J. Macheca, New-Orleans; Mr. Claude Gervis, New-York; Mr. Redondo, Mr. Ramon Pardo, Havana; Mr. Dzondi, New-York; Mr. Louis Nagel, San Francisco; Mr. J. M. Lemon, Mr. E. Tanneret, New-Orleans; Mr. E. Langue, Canada; Mr. L. Sabran, Paris; Mr. Manzeste, Mr. Champion, Mr. A. Bondy, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Calabresi, New-Orleans; Mr. Aug. Bohn, New-York; Mr. Godfrey Demers, Mr. A. Martin, Canada; Miss Durfee, New-York; Dr. Peyrand, Paris; Mr. U. Pare, Mr. S. Benoit, Montreal; Mr. T. Allard, New-York; Mr. Guffroy, Mr. and Mrs. Monier, Paris; Mr. R. Dostal, Mr. B. Champagne, Canada; Mr. Joseph Hague, New-York; Mr. Galigniere, Mrs. Benuaget, New-Orleans; Mr. V. Vigouroux, New-York; Mr. Lignac, Mrs. Lignac, Miss Lignac, Paris; Mme. W. E. Drez, New-Orleans; Mr. Lefevre, Miss Armand, New-York; Miss Odette Farrat, Paris; Mr. Gustav Wagner, Master Wagner, Newark, N. J.; Mr. Lefebure, Mr. Boileau, Montreal; Mr. Picard, New-Windsor, Md.; Mr. Joseph Aane, Mr. McGorvan, New-York; Mr. Ferd. Favreau, Mr. Fournier, Canada; Mr. D. Fuentes, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Bontemps and child, New-York; Mr. Carrayon, Mr. Pierre Mahent, Cuba; Mr. Bueres Taitt; Mr. Jules Roussel, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Rocheteau, Paris; Mme. du Gorska, New-York; Mr. J. Carlan, Mr. Eugene Sturbet, Havana; Mr. J. Latour, Mr. and Mrs. Parriaux, New-York; Mrs. M. Pata, Mr. A. Perry, Mr. C. Gagnier, Canada; Mr. Drolet, Mr. de Tilly, New-York; Mr. Bruce, Mr. Lamontagne, Montreal; Mr. Girard, Mr. Gaudet, Mr. Emery Choutier, Mr. Cabana, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. St. Laurent, Canada; and 25 artistes, with Mme. Ristori.

JUNE 27—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Miss Cottrell, Chicago; Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Miss Fanny E. Parsons, Detroit; Mrs. W. E. Plummer, Masters Willie and Freddie Plummer, Miss Nellie and Miss Annie Plummer, Boston; Miss Helen A. Johnson, Mrs. J. L. Reynolds and Miss Reynolds and Miss Jessie Reynolds, Burlington, N. Y.; Mrs. Dr. O. Ferrall, Miss C. Ferrall and Master C. Ferrall, Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. Tiffany and five Miss Tiffanys, New-York; J. B. Stoner and wife, Rev. J. F. Turner, Rev. Joseph N. Campbell, Mr. Moseby, Montreal; Jose Vives, Havana; L. L. Boyle, J. D. Thompson, Mr. Bostwick and wife, J. B. Walsh, W. L. Cruckshank, Mr. Kerr and two sons, Philadelphia; Mrs. Col. Simpson, Master Carlos and Master Arthur Simpson, and Miss Alla Simpson, London, C. W.; Wm. Mitchell and wife, Webster Mitchell, Miss Cora and Miss Laura Mitchell, St. Louis; Miss Mary Harrison, Philadelphia; Mrs. Pearson, Chicago; Mrs. Battersby, Mr. Carson and wife, Miss Carson and Master Carson, Philadelphia; Martin Ryerson, wife and child, Chicago; S. M. Haughton and Master Wilfred Haughton, New-York; Owen Bullock, A. O. Bigelow, Edward Hixon, Boston; Stephen Little, Samuel W. Reames, R. Boddy, Brooklyn; C. R. Crane, A. F. Warburton, Mr. Gosling, Philadelphia; F. R. Young, Miss Boddy, Brooklyn; Mr. Jones and child, Brooklyn; Mrs. Kerr, Philadelphia; Miss Nicholson, Toronto; Miss E. K. Ellicotte, Toronto; Capt. Nicholson, British Army, Toronto; A. Shaw, Robert E. Carr and wife, St. Louis; Miss Carr, Miss Young, Master Williams, J. S. and E. O. Mitchel, James Cody, John Shea, Rev. Joseph G. Corbin, Dr. Moore, Chicago; Phillip Cardin and John Cardin, Chicago; Judge Murdock, Cincinnati; Charles Hofer, Rev. A. Lenomer, Mr. Benoist & Brother, Chicago; Mrs. M. Jane Bailey, Cincinnati; Wm. Todd Helmuth and wife, A. W. Jordan and wife, New York; Miss M. L. Bryers, Miss R. Watson, New York; Wm. H. Chase and wife; W. A. Butler and wife, W. A. Butler jr., and F. E. Butler, Detroit; Mrs. Louisa M. Thomas, Mrs. Sarah A. Sanford, Boston; Mrs. Stagg, Philadelphia; Mrs. and Miss Hartburn, Philadelphia; Miss Gosling, Miss Laura A. Clearwater, Miss Moore, Chicago; Thomas A. Chase, Capt. Doane, Rev. S. M. Rice, Thos. A. Hayley, Havana; Thomas Goldstein, Alex. Laing, Boston; Mr. Parks, Boston; Fredk Cole, H. F. Malcolmson, Mr. Brown, Boston; Leon J. Vincent, Harry Wall, S. R. Spaulding, Boston; John Rogers, wife, children and servant, Glasgow; Mrs. Stockbridge and Miss Stockbridge, New-York; W. H. Rackett, Boston; John M. Foye, wife and 2 children, Henry Norwill, S. N. Mentz, Philadelphia; Darrel R. Sands, Capt. Duenas, J. W. Corlies, and E. L. Corlies, New-York; Samuel Colvell and wife, Rudolph Hommaner, Hoboken; G. Pritchard and 2 sons, Brooklyn; Wm. Wittmayer and wife, Mr. Robinson, John Miller, Jr., Mr. Haig, Wm. Nutler, Mr. Buckley, New-York; J. L. Reynolds and Dr. R. M. O. Ferral, Lafayette, Ind.; George S. Taxton, New-York; George Ackerman and sister, C. Barr, Wm. Woods, Horty Williams, George Dillon, Dublin; R. McRay, Glasgow; Miss Anne Rowers, Miss Teiney Coot, Miss Ally Coot.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Caledonia, for Liverpool*—Miss Young, James Park, Miss S. Thorne, Miss Findlay, Cornelius McLan, William Quaid, John Reilly, Charles Whiting, James Pearce, E. W. Holbrook, Mrs. Holbrook, Miss E. Hunter, John W. Grelies, Richard Davis, I. Julyan Clemens, John F. Roper, Rev. Wm. Cooke, Wm. B. Nelson, Rev. Jas. Shields, Mrs. McCleary, Miss Hester McCleary, Robert Nelson, Alexander Caldwell, Miss A. Caldwell, Miss E. Caldwell, Miss M. Kyle, William McAdam, Robert J. Ross, William Watson, John Harrison, Miss Scattergood, Marshall Tibbalt, Thos. Steele, Mrs. Steele, Miss Steele, Chas. Cornell, Mrs. Steel, Miss Steel, Miss Maggie Steel, Miss Maggie Costello, Miss J. Costello, Miss Annie Costello, Mrs. John Matthews, Francis Matthews, Gustave H. Julihu, Miss M. Clark, Wm. N. Haines, Thos. D. Davidson, Miss d'Oremiealy, Miss F. Clark, Mr. Barrow, Mrs. Barrow, Miss Barrow, Alex. Hay, Mrs. Hay and two children, Sam. Kilpatrick, Mrs. Kilpatrick, Miss M. F. Kilpatrick, Miss S. Kilpatrick, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Annie J. Morrison, infant and nurse, Rev. Wm. Ross, W. J. Golder, Patrick Teague, Mrs. Ball, Miss Ball, Edward Ball, Mrs. Stearne, Miss Watson, Wm. Sloan, James Douglas, Gavin Campbell, Miss A. Nugent, New-York, and other passengers in the steerage.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Miss L. Le Bouglillier, Miss E. S. Roberts, J. Gatlier, Master G. Le Bouglillier, Mrs. Heglbuth, Miss L. Roberts Mr. and Mrs. Edward Warman, Mrs. H. Warrington, Mrs. Brown, J. A. McKinbas, J. H. Drake, J. Rafferty, Mrs. James Rafferty, Mr. and Mrs. J. Atchison, Major Salloway wife and child, Mrs. Cox and 2 children, Miss E. Quantock, Miss M. A. Dougherty, Mr. Green, Mrs. Sevanvick and 7 children, M. W. Bolton, Jr., G. R. Stafford, Thomas Wilson, A. U. Reid, Frederick Hudson, Rev. Edward Coleman, Rev. W. H. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Heilbuth, Mr. and Mrs. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. R. Accok, Mrs. M. A. Hull, Miss S. A. Golding, Master Robert Coster, Master P. Coster, Master G. Coster, Mr. J. B. Coster, Mrs. J. B. Coster, Master F. Coster, Col. Tail, Mrs. Tail, Mr. John Kelly, Mr. B. Losien.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg*—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Marvin, infant and servant, Miss Ellen Marvin, Miss Bessie Marvin, Master Charles Marvin, Master Frederick Marvin, Mrs. F. B. Clark, Albert Lengnick, Mrs. A. Lengnick and 2 children, Charles Bott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kirketerp, Miss Emily Kirketerp, Miss Julia Haste, Mr. and Mrs. George Grierson, child and infant, Robert Jacoby, Albert Becker, Judge J. B. Stallo and family, Mrs. E. C. Bradshaw, G. Manning, C. Kahn, G. Froehlich, Louis Wagner, H. Wanner, Fred. Schnell, G. Rogers, J. Rumrill, F. Bendiliser, Mrs. H. Carman, J. Osborne, Fr. Spen, Jacob Stephenson, Henry Lewis, Adolphus Baumgaertner, Rev. Caspar Melbert, Chas. Sternberg, Jens Assmussen, and others in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—Henry Niemann, Alex. Geiler, Maria Lemon and family, Fanny Kanter, Helene Hecht, Aug. Altenkirch, Herm. Wolff, Consul Leese and family, Rudolph Stern and family, Charles Block, Maria Welsch, Marcella Fagen, J. Engelhardt, Maria Tarrer, Maria A. Rutschman, Agathe Wurth, Pauline Rutschman, Mrs. Henriette Kohler, M. F. Nitzschke, Anna Hoffman, M. Daltgen, E. A. Scheller, G. Buerkl and wife, F. Schaal, J. Brockhaus, C. A. Welsch, F. L. Dolder, F. Bindbentel, K. Sikora, J. Sikora, Cath. Czippaner, Louis Cohn, and others in second cabin.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall—Hon. Jos. W. McCorkle, N. B. Stone, Mrs. Dr. Fowler and infant, A. G. Tryon, wife and 2 children, J. L. Durkee, R. H. Bacon, Mrs. Martineout, Miss Tillie Martineout, A. E. Phelps, wife and 2 children, Mrs. L. N. Gordon, Miss A. Stinner, Mrs. A. C. Barker, S. Cohen, E. L. Bristow, Chas. S. Fairfax, Miss A. Barrett, Mrs. W. H. Davenport, A. Nichols, E. Waltemire, Mrs. A. Batty, L. Shaw, H. C. Dohrs and son, C. A. Hunt and wife, James S. Dean, Miss Ella A. Steele, N. Grover, H. H. Ralston, G. Hunter, J. W. Duncan, J. S. McGahay, A. P. Wilcox, Mrs. P. Davis and 2 children, Mrs. D. B. Nye, Mrs. J. A. Crocker, Willie Carstary, Mrs. C. B. Shaw, J. Harris, S. S. Harris, Mrs. M. Kayes, J. K. Thomas and wife, Miss M. Lloyd, M. W. Holley, J. Atrutz, wife and 2 children, Mrs. J. McCall, Mrs. L. Hickey and infant, Miss Kate Patterson, S. McAfee, C. C. S. Overman, J. G. Cline, J. Hammill, J. M. Besch, W. L. Landmon, F. R. Gresham, H. McKenzie, J. D. Wilson, C. C. Ellis, Capt. J. C. Chamberlain and wife, Major A. Lane, A. F. Dumores, Miss M. M. Perry, M. A. Scott, J. C. Pitman, Ezra Tolman, J. D. Yates, Benj. Morris, F. Hutton, C. Bradenstien, P. Hack, Mrs. J. Richardson, W. McNabb, S. R. Albor, S. Dunning, S. H. Banvard, J. Nimerson, H. Smith, J. A. Glennon, A. Ramsay, Jos. A. King, Sy Clark, W. H. Moody, J. Lockwood, A. Grignon, A. S. Davis, F. Bridome, R. C. Burdick, N. J. Van Vleet, J. N. Bennett, W. Thomas, M. A. Reed, S. Whipple, C. W. Clapp, R. Burrill, J. E. Swan, B. Whitney, D. McCallum, J. S. Chase, C. W. Morris, A. Krohn, S. D. Compton, R. Holland, J. Spencer, J. Wooton, A. James, Charles S. Black, L. T. Miller, J. R. Stone, Mrs. E. S. Warrington, Mrs. J. Scofield, J. H. Stone, Jr., F. Schultz, W. Moyle, S. Bailey, S. G. Tripp, J. King, J. Anderson, F. Scribner, Mrs. Braasberg, Mrs. E. Nichols and son, H. H. Walen, W. Schroach, H. Miller, M. M. Brown, D. Fish, G. Brasey, V. Seden, W. Carton, C. Mitchell, J. Eddy, J. H. Egleston, J. Whorman, J. C. Yost, W. Ford, W. H. Brown and wife, F. Herman, J. Seglikon, R. Bryan, C. Bryan, W. W. Gay, wife and 2 children, C. Fredrich, J. English, J. H. Vamor and wife, Jno. Say, J. Welsh, B. Kingman, H. J. Thomas, W. Lewis, Dr. F. C. Lewis, L. Salonez, C. Smith, W. Edwards and 62 in the third cabin.

In steamship Gen. Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Burd and child, C. Dreyfus, wife and child, Mrs. J. A. Kelly, 2 children and servant, E. C. Halle, F. Walker, Miss Walker, Capt. J. Kirk, Miss Bixby, Miss Conway, C. Sukman, S. Sunger, Mrs. Shaw and 3 children, Miss C. Van Ransher and 2 children, Miss H. R. Billings, Mrs. D. Gribben, W. Gribben, Miss I. Gribben, Mrs. C. C. Duclies, Mrs. Zoller, W. Robbins, C. Austin, Mrs. Austin, Miss Whitehouse, Mme. Rocquet, Miss Ada Kells, W. Blanchard, Miss C. J. Williams, Miss H. J. Williams and sister, Miss T. Deeney, Miss S. Deney, Mrs. Isaac and child, R. Sloan, J. Sloan, C. Bohans, O. Neal, J. Picin and wife, J. Dessenmore and wife, Mrs. C. Parmison, Miss C. Halalia and 3 children, A. Munz, H. Scott, N. Virgin, L. Antherman and wife, J. Thompson, H. Shay, wife and child, James Amery, Henry Jones, Miss Sergeman.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans—Mrs. S. G. Sumner, child and servant, James Lallande, James H. Low, Mrs. C. Fitch, Miss Lora Ludurgeen, Miss Kate Bennett, Mrs. C. Altman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stell and two children, A. B. McKibben, John McVea, J. A. Karstenduck, five children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Manton, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Amory, B. F. Simms, Col. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Keep, Mrs. F. W. Perkins, Miss Simmonds, Mrs. McElrath, three children and nurse, Mrs. Bowen and three children, Mrs. Beatty and child, M. N. Wood, A. Liebman, W. C. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nararre, Miss M. Lesgme, Mrs. S. Gleason, Mrs. Farrell and two children, N. Mastre, C. Mastre, D. Van, M. McGraw, F. Brust.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—A. W. Taylor, J. Monsees, J. C. H. Claussen and wife, H. Hustea and wife, E. Waltzen, F. Wheman, Mrs. Steckman, Miss Savage, Mrs. Perigree, Miss Billebrown, Miss S. Andros, Mrs. Smith, R. S. Andros and lady, A. Melchers, J. D. Leeseman, J. Murkhart and wife, M. J. Gamon, H. Thees, J. E. Semke and lady, F. Ansel, L. Damemayn, F. Fork, H. Benson, G. Fees, F. Fortwig, W. Knobloch, F. W. Stender, J. Goetgen, J. H. L. Schuchern, J. W. Kissam, Mrs. A. Goetgen, Miss M. Linstedt, Master Lanstedt, Louis Dietz, F. Duane, J. Colligan, Dr. W. Savery, Dr. Liss, W. K. Mason, Geo. Kahn and wife, Miss A. Kahn, Mrs. J. Cabert, A. Niemann, L. Klein and wife, S. Goodman, and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—Gen. W. W. Kirkland, C. K. Winne, U. S. A.; Marquis de Tailyrand, Col. R. D. Walker and son, Mrs. Williams and 3 children, W. H. Darlington, Gen. George R. Jessup, A. W. Leonard, Mrs. A. C. Mayer, Dr. L. Montgomery, M. Krauss, J. Lippman, Miss Jane Edgar, H. Hartley, F. Martin, Wm. Liriene, W. T. Rossiter, F. W. Clark, H. C. Bartlett, C. C. Thompson, A. Robidere, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 29 | Sun sets.....7 35 | Moon sets....12 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1 57 | Gov. Island..2 46 | Hell Gate....4 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Virginia, Kennedy, Savannah, R. Lowden; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Bavaria, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ariadne, Eldridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, W. P. Clyde; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. W. Gannett, McLoughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown.

Ships Twilight, Sawyer, San Francisco, Platt & Newton; Momentum, Upton, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Antarctic, (Br.,) McStoker, St. John, N. B., Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Jas. R. Keeler, Allen, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood & Co.

Barks Peddler, (N. G.,) Willer, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Frederika Lealle, (N. G.,) Waack, Cork for orders via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Killman, Buenos Ayres, C. Ludmann & Co.; Mayflower, Dill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Freden, (Norw.,) Ingelrethen, Queenstown for orders, H. W. O. Edye.

Brigs Ebe, (Ital.,) Bartolorni, Palermo, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; H. H. Seavey, Lee, Arroyo, Winchester & Leeds; Iris, (Br.,) Simmons, Point-au-Petre, Guad., H. A. Vatable & Son; Lotus, (Br.,) Kimball, Truxillo, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Lillian M. Warren, Warren, Bangor, Thayer & Sargent; J. H. Segume, French, Yorktown, Va., Goldthwaite & Overton; Belle, Howes, Augusta, Me.; Saugatuck, Davis, Hartford, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Julie, (Br.,) Platje, Trinidad, Port Spain, H. De Cordova & Co.; Frank Howard, Terhune, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Belem, (Br.,) Linda, Para, C. Ludmann; Hind, (Br.,) Ferris, Liverpool, C. Ludmann & Co.; Anna Grieve, (Br.,) Burke, St. John's, N. F., C. B. Swain; W. B. Thomas, Wensmore, Philadelphia, Mason, Pruits & Co.; Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Mattie E. Tabor, Cook, Cienfuegos, I. B. Gager; Lottie Klotts, Endicott, Great Egg Harbor, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, Merryman, from a cruise to the eastward.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool June 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 752 passengers to National Steamship Co. Had westerly winds and dense fog the entire passage. June 13, in the Channel, passed steamship Pennsylvania, hence for Liverpool. 16th, lat. 50, lon. 25, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. 18th, 7 A. M., lat. 48, lon. 33, passed an North German Lloyd steamer bound E. 23d, lat. 42, lon. 57, passed steamship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Weessels, Bremen June 13, via Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 711 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced light variable winds the entire passage. June 19, lat. 49 33, lon. 23 53, passed steamship America, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool June 9, Queenstown 10th, and Boston 25th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Aspinwall June 19, at 7:25 P. M., with treasure, mdse. and 430 passengers to North American Steamship Co. June 25, 10 P. M., passed steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, cotton and passengers to Jas. Hand. June 25, 50 miles north of Hatteras, spoke brig Harriet, from Baltimore for Matanzas.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans June 20 via S. W. Pass 21st, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston June 24, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Experienced heavy N. E. gales on the passage. June 25, no lat., &c., passed brig Rocky Glen, bound N.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah June 23, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Eugenia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, Montevideo 58 ds., with hides to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Contest, (of Melbourne,) Kline, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray.

Bark Bremerin, Fachens, Elizabethport, for Rio Janeiro.

Brig Highland Nancy, (of Digby, N. S.,) Saunders, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Morrison & Phillips. Had light winds and fog on the passage.

Schr. Wm. H. Dewitt, (of Westport,) Cory, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to R. E. Hutchinson & Co. Had light N. E. winds and has been 5 ds. north of Cape Henry.

Schr. Azelda & Laura, (of Georgetown, Me.,) McIndoe, Cat Island 7 ds., with pineapples and 2 passengers to James Douglas. Had moderate weather, and been 4 ds. north of Hatteras with light N. E. winds.

Schr. C. H. Mallison, (wrecker,) Waters, from wreck of steamship Amsterdam, at Montauk Point, to Submarine Wrecking Co. Brings the steam-pump and boilers lost last Fall, and balance of lead and materials from the wreck.

Schr. Arcola, (of Bath, Me.,) Giles, Corpus Christi 32 ds., with wool and hides to master. June 21, Cape Hatteras bearing N. W., saw a number of boards, apparently but a short time in the water.

Schr. Ellen Merriam, Hutchinson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Juniatta Patten, Erskine, Augusta, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Selah B. Strong, Tuttle, Richmond, Va., 7 ds., with railroad iron to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Adrianna, Eastman, Elizabethport, for Hallowell, Me.

Schr. E. M. Branscom, Branscom, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Weeden, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. A. Hendrickson, Brown, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Brooks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Elizabethport, for Richmond, Me.

Schr. Washington, Tiffany, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Samuel C. Smith, Hill, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grand Island, Harvey, Bangor, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Menewa, Hemingway, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Josephine, Pelton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Village Queen, Kelsey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Rusling, Babcock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Elizabethport, for Cornwall.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Falkenburg, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Alexander, Westcott, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Morning Light, Ireland, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. T. Benedict, Hickley, South Amboy, for Portland.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Todiff, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrell, New-Brunswick, for Providence.

Schr. William Donnelly, Hunter, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Campbell, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Anna, Adams, New-Brunswick, for Weathersfield.

Schr. Agnes Evelyn, McFadden, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Veranda, Pelton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mercer, Wason, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Connecticut, Clark, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Benj. Carver, Meyers, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Delaware, Crockett, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Adrian, Everett, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Miller, Hicks, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lyra, Hawkins, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Hoyt, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Ripple, Conover, South Amboy, for Norwich.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Perth Amboy, for Somerset.

Schr. Ida V. McCabe, Baker, Philadelphia, for Derby.

Schr. Union, Lewis, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gala, Shropshire, Trenton, for Providence.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Elmer, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. Jas. Barrett, Mosserman, Malden, for Boston.

Schr. Belle, Howes, Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Mussell, Davis, George's Banks.

Schr. John R. Brick, Palmer, Norwich.

Schr. Sarah, Fitch, New-Haven.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Horizon, Cummings, Pawtucket.

Schr. Richard Law, Scott, Stonington.

Schr. Fremont, Mott, Providence.

Schr. Americus, Mott, New-Haven.

Schr. David Sprague, Lynch, New-London.

Schr. Anna E. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.

Schr. Silas Wright, Eldridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Abbie Weld, Armstrong, Norwalk.

Schr. Marie Frances, Warren, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jane, Baldwin, Yarmouth.

Sloop Naugatuck, Davis, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Calm and very hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; City of Paris and Erin, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Gen. Meade and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Atalanta, for London; Bavaria, for Hamburg; Ariadne, for Galveston; San Salvador and Virginia, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington. Ships Arracan, for Bristol; American Eagle, for London. Bark Henry Trowbridge, for Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 27—Arr. steamers Oriental, from New-Orleans via Havana; Ashland, from New-York; bark M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; brig John Wesley, Rum Key; schrs. A. Griffin, from Cienfuegos; Dirigo, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 27—Passed out, brig Joseph Murchie, for St. Mary's.

SAVANNAH, June 27—Arr. steamship Lee, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Herman Livingston, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Gen. Foot, with the schrs. A. T. Rowland and Mary Miller in tow, bound through the Gate, ran into a sloop off Grand-street, tearing the sloop's mainsail in pieces and carrying away the jibboom of the Mary Miller.

The schrs. Delaware, from Rondout, for Salem, and Albert Jameson, while in tow through the Hell Gate, without pilots, went ashore on the North Brothers, but got off with slight damage.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 27—Bark Enterprise, from this port for Liverpool, ran ashore on Cape Sable Island, and will probably be a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Ada M. Dewer—schr., of Provincetown, 12 months out, June 22, lat. 32 30, lon. 75 30.

Ella Howell—Br. schr., from Charleston Nassau, June 21, lat. 28 17, lon. 76 20.

Estella—wh. schr., of Provincetown, 14 months out, with 150 bbls. whale and the same quantity of sperm, June 24, lat. 36, lon. 74.

Hannah Grant—wh. schr., of Newburyport, 14 months out, June 24, lat. 38, lon. 74.

James M. Kirby—brig, of Eastport, stg. S., June 21, lat. 28 17, lon. 76 20.

Sisters—Br. schr., from Eleuthera for London, June 21, lat. 28 30, lon. 76.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. June 14, steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, New-York; 17th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York.

Sld. June 17, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York; 18th, steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 27.—The steamship Cuba, from New-York June 17, arrived at this port late yesterday afternoon.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

LINENS,

IMPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE FINE CITY TRADE, AT REDUCED PRICES. UPHOLSTERY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY. WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER IN ANY DESIRED COLOR, STYLE OR PRICE. MOSQUITO CANOPIES BY THE THOUSAND OR SINGLE ONE.

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NO. 686 BROADWAY, BELOW 4TH-ST.

THE NEW AMERICAN CORNET

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MUSICAL BOXES,

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30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

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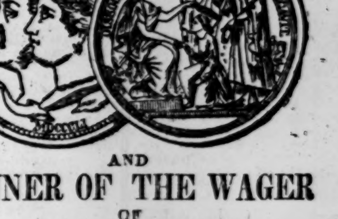
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.



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WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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CHASE & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.

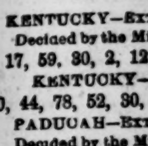
CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of

EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,

No. 206 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and corner John and Nassau sts. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 405, June 27, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 405.

17, 59, 30, 2, 12, 41, 5, 8, 27, 33, 53, 4, 28.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 406, June 27, 1868.

40, 44, 78, 52, 30, 42, 60, 65, 23, 4, 69, 71, 70.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 457, June 27, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 457.

76, 40, 41, 4, 20, 68, 6, 35, 50, 28, 58, 53, 5.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 458, June 27, 1868.

41, 26, 77, 23, 48, 43, 19, 68, 61, 51, 65, 34, 31.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.